THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

November 29, 1947

DEAD MAN'S TALE

AN EDITORIAL

Taiwan's Forestry Resources

George W. Nunn

Report From Japan

Hugh Deane

Business Men Ask Questions

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FASCISM IN AMERICA

AN EDITORIAL

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

To President Truman

To The Editor:

Herewith is a letter to President Trumen for your publication.

WANG TIEN PEI.

Chungking, Szechuen,
November 5, 1947.

To the most honorable and esteemed President of the United States:

I was very impressed by your address to the Brazilian Congress in which you declared that America will support the UN with all her resources and that the UN should mediate the Chinese Civil War in case it could not stop by itself. I hope you will really do something to help stop the Chinese Civil War which has been going on for more than 20 years; you might call a meeting between you and our President, Chiang Kai-shek, as the late President Roosevelt did during the World War II, to advise the latter to stop the Civil War. China is one of the oldest civilized nations in the world. The ancient rulers such as Yu (禹) and Tsih (稷) etc., were very kind and always had the people in mind, but the present rulers, no matter whether they are military men, politicians or professors, are very hard hearted, as hard as iron. Many people said it is because most of them are either Japan, Germany, England or America-returned students; this, of course, is not true. I remember Mr. Henry Wallace during his visit to China in 1943 spoke to us in Chungking with expressions no different from those of our ancient holy rulers. He mentioned Roosevelt's four freedoms and expressed anti-colonialist feelings. Mr. James F. Byrnes said in his speech on May 7, 1947, that "there is too much talk about war and too little talk about peace. The people of the Soviet Union do not want war. The people of the U.S. do not want war. The people of other nations still suffering from the terrible cruelties of the recent conflict do not want war. Under the circumstances, if war should come, it will not be because the people want war, but because of the incapacity of those who control the governments of the world. If there is dispute, they should negotiate with each other on terms of equality." To this, I don't know what our President will say.

I know you have a lot of opponents in your country who are against your Doctrine. I hope you will take their opinions into consideration. In my mind, their ideas are quite right, as your Doctrine is to rebuild Germany and Japan as bastions against the Soviet Union. You should not forget that the Soviet Union was one of our Allies during the World War II, without whom we could not have defeated the Axis Powers, and that Japan and Germany are the most cruel, terrible nations, especially the Germans who wanted to destroy the western civilization, who hated the Christian ethics and wanted to bring the whole world to barbarism. As Professor Hasse, President of the notorious Pan-German League said, "Nothing is more immortal than to consider and talk of war as an immortal thing. War is the mother of all good things." He thought war was the road to the world empire, and he desired a world empire of Tutonic stock under the hegemony of Germany. As you have no

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desire for a world empire of Anglo-Saxon stock under the hegemony of the United States, why do you wish to rebuild these barbarous, cruel and tiger-like nations to devastate the world again? Why do you want to ask the 60,000,000 American producers to carry the burden of the whole world which would break the camel's back? Why do you want to divide the world into two which only leads to war? Don't wish to see the globe divided into two worlds, and don't wish to make war.

The Americans are good people except a few isolationists who wish to destroy the Stalin government within 48 hours by atomic bomb. Let your people follow your policy supporting the UN with all the American resources, building the world government first, then organizing the world police (abolishing each country's armed forces), establishing the world law, world bank, world education, world language, world marriage, etc. And let the presidency of the world government be assumed by the representatives of various countries in turn, who will have the right and duty to take care of each country.

Finally I would like to tell you that despite the fact that you are a president of a country and I am a poor young student in China we have something in common, that is, both of us come from farmers' families. And I hope you will forgive me for not agreeing with your Doctrine as some Americans do.

Yours Respectfully,
WANG TIEN PEI.

Chungking,
November 15, 1947.

Forced Collaboration

To The Editor:

The letter "Plea for Collaborators" in the Nov. 1 issue of the *Review* is interesting and worth more discussion. Hongkong, known as the Paradise of collaborators, has already done the act of magnanimous amnesty, not without reason.

After the Liberation the British found that those uninterned were mostly working for the Japanese to maintain their souls and bodies together. The fascistic system of the Japanese syndicate and monopoly forced most non-internees to hold jobs under the enemy. As a result over 90 percent of the un-evacuated population could be interperted as collaborators.

Very few of such people made anything more than their daily rice. Those fortunate few, being heads or beneficiaries of the Japanese franchise were exceptionally rich and influential when the British landing took place.

China's Blueshirts moved in one group after another. Under the pretext of liquidating traitors, they grabbed whatever they could. Many of such "underground" workers were Japanese ex-spies; they won the war in both ways.

The richest and most powerful collaborators in South China were not only unapprehended, but they, too, became "patriotic" underground agents. They possessed stocks and bought houses with money from the enemy by betraying their compatriots and their nation.

Hongkong's biggest traitors—one "Admiral," one "General" and one "King"—having amassed millions out of collaborating, all became China's "patriots" after the victory over Japan. They own cars, houses and concubines as they did under the enemy. They are praised by the Chinese Blueshirts' organ papers as they were by the propaganda of Isogai and Tanaka, while the Blueshirts try to arrest and punish the small collaborators who were working for their bare livelihood.

You can understand why Hongkong's government issued an order of amnesty,

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relieving all the collaborators except those whose acts of collaboration tended to atrocities and individual tortures.

The policy of the Chinese government is thus subject to question. The Chinese courts have not invalidated decisions of the Japanese sponsored tribunals.

Both the Kuomintang and the Communists are accusing each other of using the Japanese and puppet troops in fighting the Civil War. General Okamura is said to be directing forces in Shantung. The arrest of the American educated pastor Yu Tsin-ching is alleged to be effected by a Japanese spy's decoding.

Even the Americans are now honoring the Japanese. It seems Gen. MacArthur will not be content until he is again kicked out by the Japanese.

Then why should we punish the small collaborators?

HU TU-TAN.

Hongkong,
November 13, 1947.

New College

To The Editor:

Herewith is news in which I think your readers in America as well as in the interior of China may be interested. It runs as follows:

Sympathetic friends in America have subscribed to the Tao Chung Girls' School, through the efforts of Mrs. Dorothy Sun Young, formerly of CNRRA in Canton, and the Rev. K. U. Mew of the Chinese Presbyterian Church in New York, a total amount of US$25,000 to build a new college in Chung Shan village, birth place of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, Father of the Chinese Republic.

The new institution will comprise two main buildings, a library and a chapel. The library, when complete, will be named after the mother of Dr. Sun Fo, Vice President of the Chinese Republic.

The old Tao Chung schoolhouses were destroyed during the Japanese invasion. Several attempts were made to build them in Macao since 1941, but without success, and classes have been suspended since then. Miss Mary Fairbanks was the founder and superintendent of the school while Mrs. Dorothy Sun Young was the Principal.

The Rev. K. U. Mew who is now in Canton will leave for Nanking next week to report to the Ministry of Education.

J. J. CHEN,
SECRETARY, TAO CHUNG GIRLS' SCHOOL BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Canton,
November 16, 1947.

Necessary Duty

To The Editor:

I would like to say something after reading the three letters, "Foreign Help," "Dirty Linen," "Postscript to a Mission," and your interesting editorial "China's Foreign Policy" in the Sept. 13 issue of your *Review*. Mr. Ever High Yang said in his "Foreign Help" that "Mr. Hsueh, ...cursed the 'merciless, cruel and traitorous Communists,' and condemned the 'corrupt, weak and useless Government.' He forgot the most important thins: 'the overwhelming force of the Chinese masses!'" I ask Mr. Yang what is the force of the Chinese masses? We are just like clay images who have been oppressed by warlords and warmongers for years. The Kuomintang and the Communists both have troops but what have we. Mr. Yang, please answer me, what is the force of the Chinese masses?

Mr. Ou Chien Hsung suggested that one should "wash dirty clothes at home." I would like to ask Mr. Ou whether he knows the old saying, "If you don't want thers to know it, don't do it." The outsiders can see the best of the game no matter how the players try to keep it unknown.

Mr. Andrew Chow said "the Chinese for 4,000 years have never cared much about who ruled, but rather how they ruled..." and suggested to divide the country into two, under the rule of KMT and CP and let the people make their own choice by plebiscite. I don't agree with Mr. Chow on this point. If China could be unified, why should we separate it. As millions of Chinese people are illiterate, how can they vote.

Dear editor, I think at present China's necessary duty is as said in your editorial, that "China, at the time of V-J Day, became the leading nation of Asia and, with Japan defunct, theoretically assumed the position for which the Japs had so long struggled—the position of leading the rest of Asia. Today the country which aspires to lead Asia must first devote itself at the very least to helping Asia's various subject peoples throw off the yoke of foreign colonial rule. Thus, if China desires to champion Asia—which it is logical to suppose she does—she must help the Indo-Chinese, the Malays and the Indonesians gain their political freedom..." Your idea is perfectly right. It is the same as Dr. Sun Yat Sen said in his "Three Principles." I am very sorry that the KMT officials and officers do not follow Dr. Sun's teachings, but you foreign friends have studied his book very well.

TSAI HSIN-JEN.

Chengtu, Szechuen,
November 8, 1947.

Too Small A World

To The Editor:

After reading the Oct. 4 issue of the *Review*, I have sympathy with C. F. Luh in his birth controlling suggestion and Mr. Vysoko-Ostrovsky in his blaming the

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Japanese industrialists for exploiting the children. The world today is like a vast lazar-house, a vast den of thieves as well as a congested slum. Everywhere in the world are miserable and terrible sights and the chief struggle and problem of the world is food. The expansion and invasion by Japan, Germany and Italy in World War II was chiefly because of the shortage of foodstuff for their rapid growing population in their small territory. So in order to save Japanese children from hard work and starvation, we should not only divest the Japanese of military arms but also ask them to practice birth control. Europe, the smallest of the five continents, has been overpopulated for a long time; its inhabitants are the very people who seek colonies everywhere in the world. To avoid World War III, they should be asked to practice birth control, too. During the last World War, I remember Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. Anthony Eden often said "After this war, the world will still be too small." It seems true now. Nevertheless, we have to adapt ourselves to the small world; in doing so, we must decrease the consumers, in other words, practice birth control. Using cannibalism or the atomic bomb is no good. We had better try to realize it through some world organization such as UNESCO which can bring birth control theories to every college and school; meantime let us strengthen the UN to build a world government with a world police, world bank, etc., so as to assure permanent world peace.

HSU CHIEN LEE.

Chengtu, Szechuen,
November 14, 1947.

A Strike-Maker

To The Editor:

I am a student of the Great China University. Being a Christian, I should have the courage to speak out what is right and what is wrong.

On November 15th, the school authorities suddenly issued a proclamation that nine students were dismissed. The next day, another proclamation was issued that seven other students were dismissed. I am well acquainted with these students and know they are excellent scholars in school. The reason for their dismissal is that they were involved in a strike. What a ridiculous reason it is!

Dear editor, here I have to accuse our American-educated president of his injustice and illegality. Where are these 16 students going this semester? I think our president is rather a strike-maker than an educator.

W. K. S.

Shanghai,
November 18, 1947.

Decisive Triumph

To The Editor:

Herewith is a poem on the Chinese National Election Campaign for your publication.

The decisive triumph of the candidate lies in
Powerful background and heaps of money.
One who devotes himself to speculation
Minds not how much money is thrown away.
The candidate knows how to get his votes
Bribing the voters by food, gifts and money.
This is the core of the so-called national election;
The victim is no one but the poor innocent Chinese people.

J. L.

Fufeng, Shensi,
November 10, 1947.

New Platform

To The Editor:

I was delighted to see from your last issue that the good city of Tsingtao has finally pulled up its socks and, by levying a tax on curled hair, is now making a solid contribution to the Civil War effort which should enable Mr. Bullitt and Mr. Judd substantially to reduce their aid-to-China budgets.

However, Shanghai is running a close second. The local Chinese papers say it has been forbidden to exhibit brassieres in shop windows. Now that is a tremendous step forward in our austerity program to win the Civil War; but improvements are always possible, and I have hopes that the humble suggestions which I am about to submit along these lines will be eagerly accepted by a Government whose wisdom and thoroughness in such matters have ever been unquestioned.

The official ban on brassieres and curled hair has obviously been motivated by a patriotic and therefore most laudable desire to remove from the sight of us men everything that might prevent us from concentrating on the single thought of eradicating the "communist bandits." Now I am sure every male reader will agree with me that there are just one or two things more distracting than the sight of a brassiere; precisely (you may have guessed it) the two things a woman usually keeps inside that piece of underwear. Frankly, the mere thought of these antipatriotic objects seems to me altogether prohibitive of an earnest preoccupation with the burning problems of saving the Party and the Country; and I for one confess that as long as any reasonably personable young woman walks about town in full and visible possession of this pair of spiritual mouse traps, I shall be unable to give over my whole

"Via CGRA"

There is no such thing as a little country. The greatness of a people is no more determined by their number than the greatness of a man is determined by his height.

—VICTOR HUGO.

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and undivided mind to the pursuit of mere bandits. The one and only way out of this dilemma is radical but effective: let us abolish breasts.

Throwing out this brilliant suggestion, I expect one or the other of my more naive readers to ask how it should be executed. The answer is, of course: by Government decree. Under the leadership of the great Party which God has sent to tutor us, our Government at Nanking every day issues a hundred mandates and decrees most of which are much more difficult to enforce than the one I am about to propose. After all, once the Legislative Yuan has passed the law, it is up to the women of this country to tremble and obey; just how they do it is a technicality and strictly their own business. And let foreign women beware; extraterritoriality has been abolished, and it would be an infringement of our national sovereignty if we tolerated foreign women to monopolize an article which our own girls have sacrificed on the altar of austerity. If foreigners do not like our Chinese Way of Life, they can pack up and go back to Russia.

One decree more or less can make little difference. Since we are at it, let us abolish hair, too. I must say that, to my mind, straight hair in women is even more attractive (or shall we say: distractive) than the curly or kinky varieties. But if all women were shaved, the average male Chinese whatever his preference could save one to two hours daily to devote to the Civil War instead of uselessly admiring someone's cranial pelt; and a saving of an estimated 150,000,000 man-hours a day will cause those bandits a headache which alone should knock them flat.

While maintaining that the two decrees here proposed are a logical development of the admirable Confucian doctrine evolved by the model municipalities of Tsingtao and Shanghai, I must admit that they are really half-way measures.

My male readers will agree readily that there is more to a woman than just hair and thoracic appendages. I do not wish to discuss here physiological detail for fear of offending the sensibilities of our honoured ruling class who, in the light of the high principles conceived both by Confucius and Saint Paul, proceed with the Civil War on the lofty assumption that the lowly organs supposedly existing below the diaphragm, concerned as they are merely with nutrition and reproduction, can and must be disregarded by the Superior Man. We, the common people, are only too prone to listen to the promptings of our stomachs—for the most part empty—instead of living on the substantial Confucian doctrine so lavishly fed to us by our Government.

But I am losing out of sight my original objective. Woman, I said, is attractive for reasons partly located below the diaphragm and therefore non-existent to the Confucian Superior Men who fortunately hold the reins of government in our country. We, the other 400,000,000, after more than 2,000 years of Confucian indoctrination, have still failed to attain that high level of thought where women do not matter any more. We still have a low sort of attachment for them. We somehow still want them to be well fed and nicely dressed. We want them to be more than cooks and toys and child bearing machines. We want them to be attractive, to be educated so we can talk to them, listen to the music of their voices, enjoy the sparkle of their wit (if any); we want them to be beautiful because we think, erroneously of course, that the contemplation of beauty is a state of mind related to the love of truth and rendering man as nearly God-like as man can be.

All this is nonsense and has no bearing on the present national crisis. Our Government should insist that women must go without hair and breasts and all

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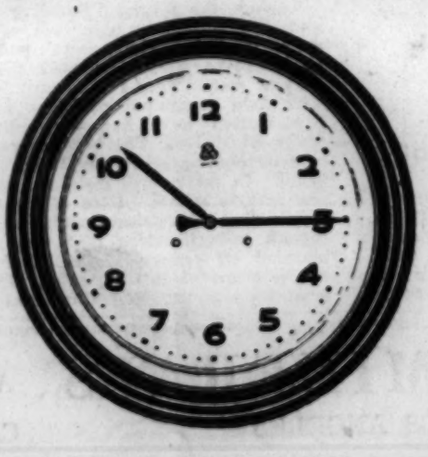

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the rest that real scholars can forego in the interest of the Party. Austerity is the order of the day, so that we can win the Civil War, which is much more important than the survival of the species. Therefore, let us be logical and abolish women altogether. The Government for the last two years has promised us from time to time that the "communist bandits" will be eradicated within the next three or six months. My proposal of abolishing women may not produce results in so short a period, but it will produce them more certainly. If it is carried out, I can assure my readers that the Civil War will be terminated without fail within the span of a generation and no more. There will be no more soldiers born on this side of the fence at least; and if the national suicide which our Government has for its chief political platform is to succeed, it seems to me that the extermination of all our women is the shortest and, for men, the most nearly painless way of arriving at that goal.

D. Y. LANNE.

Shanghai,
November 17, 1947.

Communist Leaflets

To The Editor:

Your slip informing me of the expiration of my subscription to your paper is noted. I have decided to discontinue my subscription, though I was a reader of the *Review* for about two years.

Recently, your *Review* has become the mouthpiece of the Chinese Communists. You should know that the average Chinese is anti-Communist. I am not an exception. You may receive many letters flattering your editorial policy, but these letters cannot represent opinions of the majority of the Chinese people. I think a paper with the past reputation and history like yours should shoulder the task of introducing American public opinion to China and telling what an American thinks toward Chinese problems. Until you adjust your editorial policy, I shall never resume my subscription; for, nobody wants to buy "Chinese Communist Leaflets."

YANG MIN SHIH.

Tihwa, Sinkiang,
November 14, 1947.

Cooperation Necessary

To The Editor:

I was very pleased when I received your letter of Oct. 25. I owe Mr. C. F. of Hongkong thanks for his kind contribution of six months' subscription that enables me to continue my reading of your esteemed *Review*. I have been worrying about my subscription since salaries become lower and lower while commodities prices continue to inflate; the CNC note is worth nothing, especially in Kangting where rice is sold at CNC$4,000,000 per picul. How can one maintain one's livelihood!

Will you publish this letter so as to express my deep thanks to Mr. C. F.? At the same time, I wish that some other readers would stretch their hands to aid those who cannot afford to read the *Review*.

I think I will introduce two readers in Sikang to subscribe to the *Review* in the near future, because cooperation between readers and the *Review* is necessary.

I also found the English lessons very interesting. It is of great use to both teachers and students in China.

I am enclosing some photos of Sikang which you might like to have. No. 1 shows a general survey of Kanting (capital of Sikang); No. 2 shows the Tibetan Dance of Pa-an or Patang of Sikang.

H. S. L.

Kangting, Sikang,
November 6, 1947.

Equality In Education

To The Editor:

Though the slogan "Equality of Man and Woman" has been advocated for years in China, the general position of the Chinese women is still far below that of men. Very few women in China have held prominent positions and very few women have had the opportunity of an education. The percentage of women attending school in China is very small. In most rural districts, only boys are sent to school. Most of the Chinese people have a traditional prejudice against women with the idea that they will be married off someday and therefore are not very useful to the family. This idea is entirely wrong. As a matter of fact, woman is no less intelligent than man; many women in the world have received recognition for their special excellent achievements in Science, Literature and Arts etc., Women can do a lot not only for their families but for their country, if they are given the chance.

China is a backward agricultural country; education for women is especially important. It is necessary for the Chinese government to establish girls' schools in the rural districts, give them the privilege of entering school and getting scholarships and help those who are poor.

J. L. LIU.

Sian, Shensi,
November 16, 1947.

Unfinished Business

To The Editor:

The United States has behaved itself as a good and kind neighbour in helping both Europe and China to win World War II. The latter, just like two scarlet fever patients, are freed from the threat of the invaders. One of the two patients, China, however, after long period illness, is still very weak and needs a really good tonic to gradually restore its strength and health. But, instead of receiving further help as is needed, China is condemned for not being able to walk steadily on her own feet and to work as a very healthy person does. It is accused of corruption and incompetency. Is it fair to condemn a weak person just recovered from long period of illness?

The United States has only helped China to get cured; China needs something more before it gains health and becomes strong.

ONE CHINESE CITIZEN.

Shanghai,
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THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW
密勒氏評論報
A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

The editorial pages present each week the opinions of the editor. The other pages of The China Weekly Review are written by the other members of the staff and the contributing editors who report and interpret the news irrespective of the views expressed in the editorials.

Vol. 107 Shanghai, Saturday, November 29, 1947 No. 13

Dead Man's Tale

THREE of the four students of the National Chekiang University at Hangchow, who were arrested on October 25 were each sentenced to seven years' imprisonment on November 20 by the Chekiang High Court. The other student named Yu Tze-san was alleged to have "committed suicide" by cutting his throat with broken pieces of glass a few days after his arrest and while he was being detained at the headquarters of the Chekiang Provincial Garrison Commander. It is quite significant to note that the four students were active leaders of the student movement and Yu was the chairman of the Student Self-Governing Body of the University.

The charges on which the students were arrested, tried and convicted were that they helped the Communist rebellion and instigated student disturbances. According to the Chinese press, the presiding judge of the court was kind enough to spare several minutes to make some explanation before handing down his verdict "for fear that the defendants might not understand the crimes they had committed and the reasons for the verdict rendered." His honor said:

"The defendants formed a New Tide Society and joined the China National Federation of Student Unions working as front men for the Chinese Communists in their attempts to overthrow the Government. They ran a farm at Fenghua, Chekiang, for the purpose of raising funds to finance the Communist rebellion. Last month, the defendants held a secret meeting at a hotel in order to control the election of the Student Self-Governing Body of the National Chekiang University and stir up student trouble."

The verdict specifically convicted the three students of "attempting to overthrow the government by uprisings and other illegal methods." It was revealed in the course of the trial that the New Tide Society, which was first founded in 1945 when the university was still in Kweichow, has now only 17 members, who are either graduates or present students of the College of Agriculture of the university. It published a newspaper devoted to the study of agriculture. This paper, it was pointed out, was duly registered with the university administration.

Since the defendants were studying agriculture, there could be nothing suspicious about their running a farm, it was said. As one of the defendants said in court, "if by running a farm one is to be accused of attempting to overthrow the Government, then why does the government want to promote agricultural production?"

As far as we have been able to learn from reports in the press, it would appear that the reasoning employed by the court left much to be desired. In our opinion it left many loopholes that reflected upon the administration of justice by the court.

According to law, no one can be arrested, tried or convicted on any charge, least of all treason, unless there is *substantial* evidence to establish his guilt. But such evidence seemed lacking in the present case. The prosecutor bluntly indicted the defendants with "helping the Communists in their rebellion and plotting to overthrow the Government," but failed, in our opinion, to produce any concrete evidence to show that any of the defendants had actually committed such crimes. He simply said that evidence was contained in the documents and books that had been seized and in the written confessions of the deceased Yu Tze-san and of the defendants themselves.

It was disclosed in the papers that the documents and books that had been seized contained the accounts of the farm and some Communist literature and Leftist publications, which are obtainable at bookstores in Hangchow. However, the reading of communist literature and anti-Government leaflets does not necessarily mean that the reader is a Communist or a person who is attempting to overthrow the Government, just as a reader of Government publications and anti-Communist pamphlets is not necessarily a member of the Kuomintang, a supporter of the National Government or an antagonist of the Communists.

The written confessions of Yu Tze-san were unconvincing. As one of the defendants, Chen Chien-hsin pointed out, the written statement was only finger-printed but not personally signed. Professor Hsu Chia-chi, counsel for the defendants, contended that Yu's written confessions were not obtained according to legal procedure and therefore could not be used as evidence. He gave as reasons the facts that the fingerprint which Yu was alleged to have affixed to his confessions was first made in red ink and then in black ink, that a university student should have been able to sign the document personally instead of fingerprinting it, that the documents were not attested to by witnesses and that the confessions did not agree with the facts.

It would thus seem that the genuineness of the written statement was open to doubt. Even if the said statement is taken at its face value, it only disclosed that the New Tide Society, an organization modeled on socialist lines, had not registered with the proper Government authorities, that the society attempted to recruit more members, develop productive enterprises and win more seats on the Student Self-Governing Body of the university, and that the student union was

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directed by Communists and the Democratic League. There was not a single word in Yu's "confessions" to prove that members of the New Tide Society had ever engaged in activity to overthrow the government by uprisings.

As regards the confessions of the defendants made at the headquarters of the Garrison Commander, it turned out that the written statements were prepared by the military judge for them to sign but they refused. Even the Garrison Commander Headquarters admitted that "When the written statement was brought to Chen Chien-hsin for his signature he thought over and over again and finally refused to sign." In spite of this, the court is reported to have considered the said statement as admissible evidence.

After the rendering of the court's decision, the students of the National Chekiang University called a strike for three days in protest. Chinese students throughout the country are watching the Hangchow trial with close attention. The death of Yu Tze-san has already aroused a nation-wide strike wave. Standing on trial together with the three students is the integrity and competency of China's judicial system. The Hangchow high court may render its decision on the students but the students all over the country and world public opinion will hand down their verdict on China's courts.

Also True

MOSLEY warned the British of the Red menace in London, while in Washington Archbiship Paul Yu Pin said it was typical of Communists to label all their opponents Fascists.

Judging from what Hitler, Mussolini, Franco, Mosley and now Bishop Yu Pin have asserted, it appears typical of Communists to label all their opponents Fascists.

Trade Stimulus

THE most encouraging news in the economic field in recent months was the announcement last week that representatives of the United States had at last agreed to make sweeping reductions in US import duties on a large number of foreign products. The importance of this step, which for the first time in years gives the dollar short nations of the world a prospect of future markets for their products in America, cannot be over emphasized.

While the present critical dollar shortage throughout the world is mainly a result of the war in that the countries of Europe and Asia which were devastated by the Germans and Japanese simply cannot yet produce raw materials and finished products for export, the fact remains that one of the basic reasons for the *permanent* shortage of US dollars abroad is that America's high tariffs have prevented the entry of large quantities of foreign goods.

* * *

THE first departure from America's almost traditional high tariff policy was brought about some years ago through the reciprocal trade agreements pushed by former Secretary of State Cordell Hull. Although minor in nature and extent, they were at least a step in the right direction. The administration in Washington has realized all along the advisability of reducing tariffs, preferably by some form of reciprocal and mutually advantageous international agreement, but it was not until quite recently that a conference was called in Geneva for the purpose of drawing up a plan, working it into a formal agreement and signing it. This was done on October 30, with the announcement coming only last week. Under the agreement the United States and other signatory nations pledge themselves to begin tariff reductions January 1, 1948.

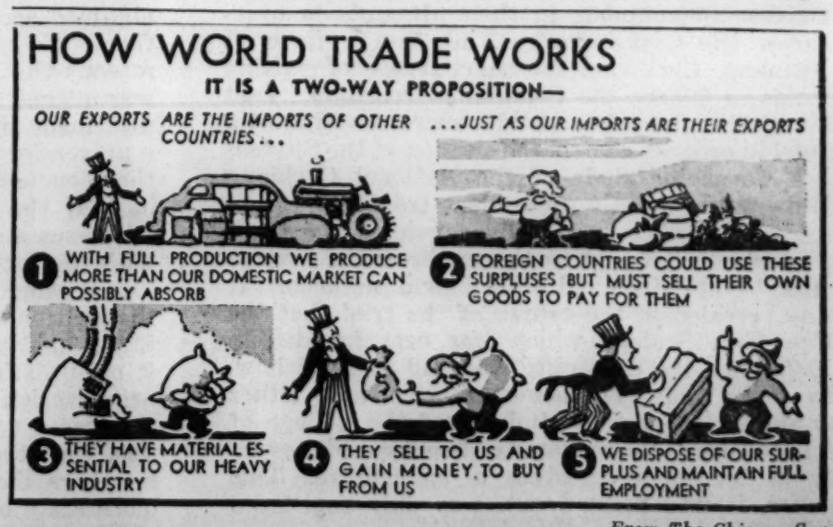
The United States agreed to slash import duties as much as 56 percent — the maximum amount allowed under a Congressional enactment of some years ago—on a long list of foreign products including such important materials as copper, soft wood, Portland cement, gasoline, wheat and wheat flour, beef, bauxite, quickline, jute burlap, manganese ore, textile machinery, photo film and many steel products and electrical items.

The wool tariff was cut from 34 cents a pound to 25 and one-half cents, woolen fabrics were reduced by 25 percent, Scotch and Canadian whisky taxes were lowered from US$2.50 to US$1.50 per gallon, while the duty on silk was cut from 45 percent to 25 percent.

Although some of these reductions may not be put into effect for quite some time because of the shortage of US dollars abroad which is forcing many countries to restrict imports in an effort to stabilize their economies, the measure holds much promise for the future. The State Department, in commenting upon the announcement, said: "The agreement is the first major step to be taken by important nations to reverse the trend toward trade restrictions and economic isolation which has persisted throughout the world since World War I."

* * *

IT is altogether possible that there will be howls of anguish from the Republican dominated Congress since the Republican members are usually the ones whose thinking parallels that of large


HOW WORLD TRADE WORKS
IT IS A TWO-WAY PROPOSITION—
OUR EXPORTS ARE THE IMPORTS OF OTHER COUNTRIES...
...JUST AS OUR IMPORTS ARE THEIR EXPORTS
1 WITH FULL PRODUCTION WE PRODUCE MORE THAN OUR DOMESTIC MARKET CAN POSSIBLY ABSORB
2 FOREIGN COUNTRIES COULD USE THESE SURPLUSES BUT MUST SELL THEIR OWN GOODS TO PAY FOR THEM
3 THEY HAVE MATERIAL ESSENTIAL TO OUR HEAVY INDUSTRY
4 THEY SELL TO US AND GAIN MONEY TO BUY FROM US
5 WE DISPOSE OF OUR SURPLUS AND MAINTAIN FULL EMPLOYMENT

From The Chicago Sun

manufacturers and businessmen who desire high artificial tariffs so that products produced with cheap labor and under more favorable economic conditions abroad cannot compete with their products. While there are of course times in almost every country when a selective protective tariff is a reasonable idea, the whole concept of such protection for American industry is today unsound.

If China today were on the road to reconstruction and development as envisaged by many during the long war years, it might be sensible to impose protective duties on some basic foreign products in order to give encouragement to native industry. This is especially true of steel and other such types of industry which every nation should develop for its own security if at all possible.

In America today, however, it is obviously unsound to maintain a high tariff—even the new figure of 24 and one-half cents is too high—on imported wool. US wool production rose from 293,000,000 pounds in 1920 to 387,000,000 pounds in 1946. This, undoubtedly, was largely due to the high tariff on imported wool. More than likely wool production would be decreasing, instead of increasing, if it were not for the artificial help given wool growers by the tariff. The extent of the US wool crop—even when nurtured carefully by artificial protection—can be seen by comparing the 1946 US figure of 387,000,000 pounds with the world figure for the same year of 3,760,000,000 pounds.

How much better might it have been for the US to have purchased—with valuable US dollars—its wool needs from Australia and other large wool exporters who can produce a crop without subsidy or other artificial support and still sell it to the world at a lower figure than the American cost price? The US dollars spent abroad for wool might then have been spent in the US by the Australians or others for some of the many products which the US excels in making, such as automobiles, etc.

The policy of protecting various uneconomic enterprises by a country which refers to "healthy competition" as the cornerstone of its economic system is a bit ludicrous. It results mainly in an unnecessarily high price being charged the American consumer for many of his necessities. It also results in lessened international trade which is just as tough on the American exporter as on the foreign one. Some countries which today face economic crises may need temporary trade restrictions in order to husband their resources. Certainly the United States does not.

Cash-As-Cash Can

CANDIDATES In China's elections need to lay out plenty of cash, we are told by the *Daily Tribune*.

Layout, we understand, has always been an integral part of printing.

Fascism In America

LIKE most Americans who live in China, we become so absorbed in the events and happenings in this land that we often tend to relegate to a position of secondary importance the news from America. We observe the local scene and, according to our individual political lights, begin to howl about the China Problem—the menace of Communism, the menace of Fascism, the threat of Russia, American imperialism, the inefficiency, the brutality, the corruption, this year's famine, last year's flood, and so on ad infinitum.

It is necessary, though, that we keep a weather eye on Uncle Sam and follow to the best of our ability the events in our homeland. Too often, we think, Americans abroad casually compare (unfavorably, of course) conditions in the country of their current habitat with a land of their imagination, rather than with the United States as it really is. It is especially important during these days of great changes and strong political feelings in the US that we observe the American scene just as closely as we do the one immediately before us. We certainly cannot expect to follow—let alone understand—US policy toward China and the other countries of the world unless we realize what is going on in America today. Last week we wrote an editorial about the current witchhunt in America, during which the label of Communist is being haphazardly pinned on many people. This week we are dealing with another aspect of the same problem: The rising strength of native fascism in the US, a fascism which hopes to cripple or destroy many of those American institutions which we abroad so blithly assume are permanently secured to us and which we are forever criticizing other nations for not having.

* * *

THE depression which followed the stock market crash in 1929, and the complete incompetence of the Republican Hoover Administration, convinced the American people that a change in government personnel and policy was needed. Fortunately, a candidate of extreme vision in the person of Mr. Roosevelt appeared on the scene and was elected president. As most observers had predicted during the war years, the reaction to progressivism was bound to come. It was delayed only by Roosevelt's great personal hold on the American public. With Roosevelt dead and the great solidifying force of the war over, the reaction has set in. Unfortunately the present administration in Washington does not seem to know where it is going or how it is going to get there. It is at best a makeshift administration with makeshift policies.

Reaction, which in many of its aspects closely resembles pure fascism, has found little resistance from an uncertain electorate and a confused administration. Almost day by day America's native fascists—those who really believe in the fascist doctrine, those whose ignorance and superstition leads them to support organizations like the Klu Klux Klan and other anti-minority outfits, and those short-sighted businessmen and industrialists who love profits above all—grow more powerful.

While there has been conflict between the so-called "left" and "right" in America since the

days of the Revolution when many of the landlords and other members of the "respectable" classes of society sided with the British, reaction has never been so much in the ascendency as today.

As recently pointed out by Edward Rohrbough, a former *Review* staff member and now contributing editor from America, the antics of some of the reactionary congressmen would be funny if they weren't so dangerous. Describing a session of the House Expenditures Committee which voted US$11,000,000 for a loyalty check of Government employees aimed at ferreting out any Communists or other dangerous people in government service, he reported that the Civil Service Commission, which was supposed to aid in the investigation, had turned up information which warranted the placing of the names of some congressmen on their "dangerous" list. Two members of the House, Rep. Hoffman and Rep. Busbey, both members of the Expenditures Committee, found their names on the list.

Rohrbough reported: "But the two congressmen are horrified to discover that the investigating agents....have actually compiled data on congressmen, among them Hoffman and Busbey. Both....in connection with organizations that have been characterized as 'native fascists.'" When the *Washington Star*, an extremely conservative newspaper, pointed out the humor in this situation, the Committee called the editor of the paper and an editorial writer before it and attacked them bitterly.

Loyalty Test

—Herblock, in The Washington Post

In conclusion Rohrbough observed: "But the ludicrous case of the congressmen who are as indignant at being investigated as they are diligent at investigating others cannot obscure the fact that Hoffman and his like were using the most effective tactics they had to throw a scare into the press. If they can use a Red Scare to investigate, divide and contain labor, government employees, and those who agree with Henry Wallace, why can't they 'investigate' the press? Or anyone else—except, of course, congressmen?"

* * *

IF the temper of Congress is such that these activities are allowed to continue in various committees, is it any wonder that the native fascists outside Congress take heart and employ the tactics of smear, economic pressure, etc. to throttle and stem America's free institutions?

Most recent examples of the "urge to suppress"—an urge theoretically foreign to Americans—has come in the book publishing business where numerous books have been suppressed before publication or banned from use in schools and other institutions following publication. The weekly newsletter *In Fact* recently told at length the story of the pre-publication suppression of two books. One, tentatively titled, *The Un-American Legion*, was an expose of the American Legion, by Justin Gray, a former GI. The other, by John Rogge, former Special Assistant to the Attorney General, detailed the native fascist movement in America. Publishers were anxious to bring out both books until they began viewing the handwriting on the wall as the Truman Doctrine and Marshall Plan unfolded, the Loyalty Check got under way and the House Committee on Un-American affairs began to breathe new life.

The book publishers are scared, especially by a book like Rogge's, in which one chapter is devoted to the "tempest caused by the inclusion in his (Rogge's) now famous report on Nazi penetration in the US (the names) of the senators and representatives who were used by the Nazis, either knowingly or unwittingly, to spread their propaganda in America."

"Textbooks," *In Fact* says, "which are critical of any phase of our system are being banned from the schools; non-fiction exposing cartel links between the Nazis and top US industrialists are being buried under book counters and kept from the public view; fiction glorifying characters who would be unpopular with the Un-American Activities Committee is being held back; and manuscripts dealing with various social themes are finding it difficult even to get a reading, let alone a publisher."

A list of books currently "in trouble" includes two mathematics books which were accepted by the California State Board of Education only after revision, during which a passage reading, "one-third of our people are poorly housed" was deleted because "it gives a pathetic picture of life in the US." Another deletion removed a reference to "slums and slum clearance." The Rochester, N.Y. public high school "impounded" all copies of *20 Famous Americans* because

it listed Henry Wallace as one of the 20. Several colleges have banned an economic textbook, The *Elements of Economics* because it is charged with bearing a "Communist taint." *Economics: Principles and Problems*, a standard text used by more than 100 colleges is being attacked by people such as our recent Shanghai visitor Col. Robert McCormick, publisher of the *Chicago Tribune* and one of America's wealthiest men, because one section suggested heavier inheritance taxes. It has been charged with advocating a "soak-the-rich" economic philosophy. A Washington, D. C. public school textbook was banned because it said: "A law which is hard to understand or is capable of being interpreted in more than one way is another poor sort of law." This, the Washington school board apparently thought, reflected upon the good sense and ability of the lawmakers in Congress, especially since the book added, "Some firms, whose standard of honor is none too high, employ attorneys whose only business is to see how the firm can evade the law."

Another effective method of "suppressing" books already published is for book reviewers not to mention them. The book about the late General Evans Carlson, a marine officer well known in China where he conceived his famous guerrilla tactics after watching Chinese partisans in action, has yet to be reviewed by such Service periodicals as the *Army and Navy Journal*, the *Army & Navy Register*, *The* (Marine) *Leatherneck*, the *Marine Corps Gazette* and others. A further method of suppression is publication of only a few copies. Books by Howard Fast, one of America's best selling novelists, are now almost impossible to obtain, despite the fact that it is good publishing business to bring them out because they sell so well. *Clarkton*, his latest novel, received only a limited printing of 5,000 copies, despite the fact that some of his books, such as *Citizen Tom Paine*, *Freedom Road*, *The American* and *The Unvanquished* each sold more than 1,000,000 copies!

* * *

THE native fascists are putting the pressure on harder and harder. Hollywood has just been though a farcical "investigation" by the Un-American Activities Committee, the book publishers are now finding it expedient to edit or decline to publish books criticizing reactionaries or native fascists or which portray things as they really are.

This is something about which all Americans ought to be aware. It is also a situation of which the peoples of China and other countries should know. American democracy, while still—to our way of thinking—a better form of government than most, is facing a severe test. The Chinese, we imagine, should look with care at Washington's statements about "exporting American democracy" and implementing "America's legitimate aspirations in Asia." While the American form of government is considerably better than the concentration camp variety still found in much of Asia, what the future will bring we aren't so sure.

Progress, It's Great!

IN a laudable restraint measure, Constantine Tsaldaris, Greek Deputy Premier, assured the British Ambassador in Athens that very strict orders have been issued to stop the practice of severing "bandits'" heads. Henceforth, "bandits" will merely be killed.

25 Years Ago In The *Weekly Review Of The Far East*

No Outside Interference

November 25, 1922.

The widespread belief that the Szechuenese are bitterly anti-foreign is true in a way and from another point of view it is most erroneous. The Szechuenese harbor no ill feeling against foreigners, as such, generally speaking, but they do look with extreme disfavor upon the incoming of outsiders to take a hand in their affairs. By "outsiders" is meant Chinese from all other parts of China as well as people from Europe, America or other parts of Asia. They are anti-Peking or anti-Canton about as much as they are anti-American or anti-British. As long as all outsiders leave them to conduct their own affairs and to fight out their own troubles they are quite content.

* * *

First Class Railway

After having been taunted for years to the effect that the only first class railway passenger train service in China was that of the South Manchuria Railway operated by the Japanese, the railway division of the Ministry of Communications has decided to go them all one better and, after January 1, 1923, through the installation of new equipment, will not only have the best passenger service on the continent of Asia, but a service on a par with the best in either America or Europe. This will be done through the installation of five new complete steel passenger trains of 10 cars each on the line from Pukow....direct to Peking, a distance of about 750 miles.

10 Years Ago In *The China Weekly Review*

Curb The Communists!

November 27, 1937.

Contending that Communist and anti-Japanese activities engaged in by Chinese within the International Settlement "obstructed" Japanese military operations in the Lower Yangtze area, Major-Gen. Kumakichi Harada, Japanese military attache, on November 20 asked for an official curb by the Shanghai Municipal authorities on such movement. In an interview with Stirling Fessenden, Secretary General of the Shanghai Municipal Council, and other "leading Council officials," Major-Gen. Harada made an urgent plea that appropriate action be taken against such "subversive activities".... (He) emphasized that the Japanese military authorities" reserved the right to adopt measures which they regarded as necessary," should the steps taken by the Council fail to achieve the desired purpose.

* * *

Long War Expected

According to the pronouncements made by our officials, the present war is going to be a protracted one. We agree that is the only course for us to pursue, and so, despite our increasing sufferings and hardships, we show not the faintest sign of defeatism.... It is hoped that with the prolongation of the present war, our people, baptized by the fire of our enemy's guns, will be able to pick up some more sterling qualities and become different persons with new ideals and outlooks, so that in the end, from the ruins a new nation will spring up, fresher and healthier, to be accepted as an equal among the community of nations. (*T. S. Young*)

Forestry And Forest Resources Of Taiwan

George W. Nunn

George W. Nunn, a Divisional Forestry Officer of Perth, Western Australia, is on loan to UNRRA in China as Forestry Adviser. He obtained his B.Sc. from the University of Adelaide and graduated with Diploma in Forestry from Canberra School of Forestry, Australia. He has made extensive forestry and lumber surveys in many provinces of China and has studied lumber problems in Nanking and Shanghai. In October, Mr. Nunn went on a combined UNRRA-MOAF mission to Formosa to classify the island's lumber resources, and to advise on their best economic utilization. This non-technical article is based on Mr. Nunn's comprehensive report.

FORMOSA holds vitally important lumber, paper, charcoal and firewood assets for wood hungry China but cannot export until the production lines are put back to full capacity. On a recent survey trip, this writer became convinced that the scientific exploitation of Taiwan's forest and lumber resources is the quickest and best solution not only of some of China's lumber and firewood problems, but will also make up a major share of China's present newsprint imports from abroad.

UNRRA has allocated to Taiwan about 30 percent of its entire sawmilling and logging equipment earmarked for China in its industrial rehabilitation program, as well as a considerable amount of wire and steel products for logging. Although this equipment will assist toward the rehabilitation of the sawmilling industry on the island, 12 mills having been completely destroyed through aerial bombing during the war, the survey undertaken on behalf of UNRRA for the Chinese Government's Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry convinced the writer that what is needed in Taiwan is the planned maintenance of former and present extraction routes and the purchase of new equipment from abroad for the speedy transportation of logs from felling grounds to the sawmills.

Reduced Capacity

Taiwan's 460 estimated sawmills operate at only 30 percent capacity. This is due to the reduced capacity of log extraction equipment, and damaged railway equipment, which does not permit the feeding of these sawmills to full capacity.

The Taiwan Forestry Administration gives the total area of forest as 68 percent of the island or 6,158,975 acres. Grass lands and protection forest form a portion of this area, leaving an estimated 4,000,000 acres of prime forest, nearly all of which is virgin. The whole of these 4,000,000 acres may ultimately be brought under management for a sustained yield. (It is interesting to note that the Civil Affairs Handbook published by the U.S.A. Navy Department in 1944 estimated the area at 4.5 million acres.)

Although nearly 50 percent of this forest is at elevations of 6,000 to 12,000 feet, logging and regeneration has reached 9,000 feet and it has been demonstrated that the engineering problems involved can be overcome. Very little of the area need be classed as inaccessible.

One of the most important factors is that 95 percent of the Taiwan Forest area is Government-owned and that the whole of the important high level coniferous forest is accessible only by highly capitalized extraction routes which at present are all held by the Government.

By area, the forest is estimated to be subdivided into approximately one third Conifer and two thirds broad leaved species, but by volume the reverse is the case. The total number of species of commercial importance reaches nearly 100, which range from tropical hardwoods at sea level to Spruces, Hemlocks and Firs at elevations above 7,000 feet.

Untouched Forests

Broad leaved species from the lower levels have been utilized for many small industries since the first settlement of Formosa about 1,600 A.D., and still form an important contribution to local industry, but the mainstay of the lumber and paper pulp industry is the upper level conifer forests which have been drawn upon only since 1922, and are virtually untouched in area. Cedar (Chamaccyparis) and Hemlock (Tsuga) are the most important species being extracted at present.

Estimates by the Japanese in 1932 and 1935, as found from year books and the Civil Affairs Hand Book of 1944, confirm the estimate shown in the box on the next page. This figure for 4,000,000 acres represents an average stumpage of 1,800 cubic feet per acre and may appear remarkably high, but is considered reliable. Examples of high volumes were studied from logging records and volumes up to 1,000 cubic metres per hectare—14,400 cu. ft. per acre—are recorded.

The coniferous forests from 5,000 feet elevation upwards must rank amongst the best stands in the world and are rated between 1,000 and 3,000 years of age. The average height of the trees runs to 150 feet, with a few areas recording over 200 feet. Girths commonly reach 22 feet.

"Holy Tree"

One "Holy Tree" measured was 53 metres tall, girth 34 metres, total volume 500 cubic metres including branch wood. This tree Chamaccyparis) had a broken crown and was originally probably 250 feet in height.

Figures for total production past and present are difficult to obtain, but there is no doubt that Formosa before the war imported from other portions of the Japanese Empire about half the total consumption for its 6,000,000 people.

The reasons for this were firstly, the difficulty due to the engineering problems involved in keeping the lumber industry abreast of a rapidly expanding industrialization; and secondly the conservative policy of the Japanese in relation to forest areas and the problems of soil erosion.

The consumption figures in the box below represents 6.5 cubic feet per capita and is a far greater consumption than in China proper.

High Per Capita

This relatively high per capita consumption is explained by the highly industrialized nature of Formosan life under Japanese development and by the fact that Japanese building construction favors wood while the Chinese, due to their shortage of this material, use a minimum of wood in all construction.

Post-war figures for consumption are not available but the general state of the industry in Taiwan is such that the writer assumes that it

The Japanese Year Book for 1936 records only 35,000,000 board feet produced, of which 9,000,000 were exported. The peak year, 1940, figures, as extracted from the Civil Affairs Hand Book, show (exclusive of firewood, charcoal and bamboo):

Production	226,080,000	board	feet	
Exports	34,320,000	,,	,,	
Balance	191,760,000	,,	,,	
Imports	258,500,000	,,	,,	
Total	450,260,000	,,	,,	
Less stock in hand	103,440	,,	,,	
Total local consumption	450,157,000	,,	,,	37,513,000 cu. ft.

may have dropped as low as two cubic feet per capita and will rise again steadily as industry is rehabilitated and lumber becomes available from the increased capacity of the lumber industry itself. The T.R.A. estimates requirements for the year at 2,000,000 shih or 24,000,000 cubic feet, only half of which amount is in sight due to extraction difficulties.

From the point of view of the permissible output of the Forest of 4,000,000 acres, there is no doubt that Formosa is capable of:

a.) Producing the whole of their requirements of 6.5 cubic feet per capita—37,500,000 cubic feet per annum.

b.) Producing a substantial export quota.

The present forest estimate alone of 207,000,000 cubic metres—7,328,000,000 cubic feet, without consideration of growth—could maintain for 100 years twice the annual requirements of the local population.

Tremendous Asset

These forests therefore represent a tremendous asset to China as a whole and warrant large scale development provided regeneration and soil protection can be assured by a sound Forest Act thoroughly administered.

At present the production would appear to be not more than 12,000,000 cubic feet per annum due to war destruction and lack of equipment and rolling stock replacement. To raise this cut as soon as possible to something like 70,000,000 cubic feet including products which are at present wasted, should be one of the aims of Forestry. It is a remarkable fact that Formosan sawmillers are at present importing a quantity of logs from Fukien, due to the partial failure of the transport system from the Forest.

The figure of 70,000,000 cubic feet is not suggested as a final figure but merely as a first target and the actual figure for the permissible cut should be more carefully studied by the working plans branch as soon as air photographs are available to check present estimates.

The total accessible volume of standing lumber has been estimated by the Taiwan Forest Bureau as follows:		
Coniferous Species	128,305,000	cubic meters
Broad Leafed Species	78,825,000	cubic meters
	207,130,000	„ „ or 7,328 milion cu. ft.

Contour Mapped

The whole forest is contour mapped and in the main Forest Stations relief maps of the working plan areas are available. Forest type maps giving the subdivision according to species also cover the whole area.

There are five main Forest Stations, or districts, operating under working plans based upon subdivision into compartments of varying size, which have been assessed on the sample plot method. Boundaries of compartments are not as a rule marked on the ground by a road or trail, owing to the fact that fire is practically unknown. Even an occasional fire in "slash" caused by locomotives or skidders, seldom extends more than an acre or two. At each of the five Forest Stations there is an efficient staff, many of whom are university graduates in Forestry and men of long experience in local management and engineering. These stations control the whole of the high level logging under working plans.

The three main stations operate locomotives, both steam and gasoline (or charcoal) and the other two operate gravity rail tracks. Rail climbs are frequently on grades of one in 20 and sometimes reach one in 16. One steam locomotive line rises to an elevation of 8,000 feet.

The engineering problems overcome on these railways, show that very little of the mountains of Formosa need be considered inaccessible. The three main lines total 270 kilometers with plans for extensions of 90 kilometers.

Above the level of the main railway centres, cable tramways, and cable airways are installed giving lifts of up to 2,000 feet. At one center three of these cable way lifts overcome a total rise of 6,000 feet in less than three miles.

At each step in the cable tramways, or airways, a contour railway with gasoline operated locomotives delivers logs to the cables from skidders which are capable of hauling from approximately 6,000 feet, by steam operated winches. These skidders operate "telefers" or high level cable ways which lift the log clear of the ground.

Standard Set

Operators throughout this system are highly skilled men and set a standard for study by Chinese engineers for application in the mountain forests of Western China and Western Hupeh.

Each Forest Station maintains a railway workshop capable of casting all parts for locomotives and log trucks and all machine shop work on locomotive or gasoline engines. Electric power from the main hydro-electric scheme operates nearly all sawmills and workshops although at one centre, the T.F.A. itself operates its own turb-generator and in addition operates a direct turbine drive band sawmill of 60 Horse Power from a mountain stream.

The monthly output capacity of the five main Forest Stations via their various extraction routes varies from 6,000 to 18,000 cubic metres each, but due to the effects of the war on many factors, the capacity has been reduced. Factors such as lack of wire rope for skidders; lack of materials for locomotive repairs; washaways caused by neglect of maintenance and overcutting in the war period have placed the whole production in a critical position, which cannot be overcome without large imports of steel products.

This critical position has ramifications which affect forest development itself and many associated industries.

From the foregoing it is not surprising that there is a tendency for the Forest Stations to concentrate upon log extraction and to some extent neglect the important question of working plan extension, which is necessary to ensure that the inevitable expansion of utilization will be guided along the best lines.

It is of the highest importance to note that the areas covered by the present Forest Stations total less

HAND RIPPING A LOG WHICH IS TOO BIG TO BE PULLED OUT IN ONE PIECE.

(UNRRA Photo.)

than 30 percent of the whole forest area, due to the policy of placing only "working plan" areas under the T.F.A. instead of the whole forest. The admirable conditions therefore which exist under T.F.A. do not apply to the whole Forest.

One of the first steps necessary to revise plans is the air photographing of the entire island. At present, some photos are being taken for the National Government and copies of these should be made available to T.F.A. for stereographic study. Assistance to complete the photographic record might be given by the United Nations through F.A.O.

Paper Pulp Industry

Pre-war proposals as set out in the Civil Affairs Handbook of 1944, envisaged three main pulp and paper firms with plans for a total production of 250 tons per day of which only 70 tons would be wood pulp and the balance from "bagasse" from the sugar industry.

The pre-war import of paper totalled $2,000,000 annually which thus was amongst the important items of imports.

The situation today as stated by Mr. K. T. Lin the general manager of the Lo Tung Pulp Mills is as follows: Mills under control of the National Resources Commission exist, capable of an output of 50 tons of paper per day at Lo Tung and 100 tons at Taipeh which are expected to work upon wood—chiefly conifers from high elevations. Three other small mills have a total capacity of 45 tons but will work on Bamboo Straw and Grass fibres.

The pre-war proposals for large supplies of bagasse cannot be realized, particularly in Lo Tung due to the failure of the sugar industry, and it follows that the intake must turn to wood. Thus for the main mills 150 tons of paper output per day will require an intake of 933 cubic meters per day (33,000 cu. ft.) which is beyond the capacity of the present forest railway system, until it is restored to full production.

The paper consumption of Formosa is estimated at only 200 tons per month, or four days work for the 50 ton factory at Lo Tung. It follows therefore that the export of paper, disposing of over 50,000 tons per year if all lumber resources are made available, to the high priced market of Shanghai will be a major item of Formosan economy once the wood supply is assured.

Financial Position

Up to date the paper mills are working chiefly on conifers, Hemlock, Spruce, Pine and some Chamaccyparis, for their chemical pulp. Their financial position is so good that they can buy logs of all grades, and Hemlock logs are seen going to the mill which should go into plywood and veneers. This industry is capable of being largely supported by forest scavenging operations and thinnings, using lime wood and faulty trees which are at present left behind, due again to the lack of capacity of the extraction routes.

Paper production, even on the scale of 150 tons per day need not be considered as too large to be supported in perpetuity by the forest areas, but it will result in a serious loss to Formosa if it is permitted to work on logs which should go to high grade lumber and plywood production.

With the products from the Cinnamomum Camphora tree which grows in mixed forest at the low elevations, Formosa held almost a world monopoly. At the peak years as much as 4,800 tons per annum was exported, but the present state of the industry is doubtful.

Foresters find difficulty in regenerating the Camphor laurel and it has not been made clear whether this is a matter for sylvicultural research, or one of those many matters which are bound up with the financial and policy difficulties facing the T.F.A. It is believed that with properly developed forest control this industry might again be brought up to peak production.

Inspection of the main logging areas shows that utilization is still in the primitive stage—of logging only the best trees and leaving considerable waste and trees too big or faulty for milling which should be fully utilised for pulp wood and minor products. Only about 60 percent of the total stand is recovered. This condition so close to the voracious markets of Shanghai and Canton is almost incredible and is largely due to the limited capacity of the extraction routes and to the present export restrictions, which should be reconsidered as production increases.

Scavenging Useful

For example, scavenging on the cut over areas will produce logs for peeling for plywood and veneer and for match manufacture, bolts for pulp wood, railway ties, charcoal, firewood, roof shingles, bolts for a tool handle and pencil manufacture, material for wood distilation, clothes pegs and small turnery. Hewers, following on logging operations and on old cut over country, could be increased by thousands provided the export market was opened to their produce and the extraction routes were increased in capacity.

It must be kept in mind that the main intake of existing sawmills is cedar (Chamaccyparis) of a super quality ranking with the best timbers of the world, which will bring top prices in overseas markets and should not be used locally for uses for which an inferior species will suffice.

There is room for improvement in sawmilling and grading. Here one sees logs which should be regarded as top grade "peeler" logs for plywood, being sawn to comparatively small sizes for rail ties and to meet orders in hand. This position is forced upon the T.F.A. at present by the necessity to turn out as much as possible for immediate orders, but every effort should be made to hold peeler logs for export at high prices and to set aside in large sizes all super quality cedar baulks.

This utilization problem is not one which can be solved in a short time and is certainly not to be solved by starting new industries in the coastal towns which would further complicate the question of the limited output of the extraction routes. Moreover, any increase in the number of merchant sawmills will result in a delay in the use of the waste products as they will demand additional first class logs from the railways.

Restricted Intake

The T.F.A. estimates 460 sawmills in Formosa of which 14 of the largest are operated by the T.F.A. Nearly all of the mills are working on a restricted intake, 12 are out of action due to war damage, 180 have suspended work due to log shortage and the balance get logs of any quality from private license holders together with a small amount imported from Fukien. Many mills will derive benefit from UNRRA supplied machinery allocated for their rehabilitation.

The actual capacity of these mills is not available, due to the lack of a registration system, but from various sources of information it is believed that less than 30 percent of the total capacity is being utilized due to the railway problems. Sawmills generally are highly efficient band mills operated from the Hydro-Electric scheme which covers the whole island. Operators throughout are highly skilled. There is very little assistance of any kind required by the sawmills themselves, after UNRRA's program is completed, beyond increasing their log supplies.

Practically no felling has been done in the high elevation forests since 1945 as large supplies had been piled up by the Japanese. Probably one year's supply still remains in hand, some of which has been on the ground for five years.

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Whither Sino-American Relations?---II

C. Y. W. Meng

(This is the second of two articles on Sino-American relations—EDITOR)

MANY Chinese believe that America is preparing to use China in the same way as she is using Japan, and for the same purpose. I can do no better than to quote one American observer, an old friend of China, who said: "The American fear of communism, if we yield to it blindly, may inspire us to follow aggressive anti-Communist policies in China of the most disastrous sort." (See "China's Prospects and US Policy," by John K. Fairbank in the July 2, 1947 issue of *Far Eastern Survey*.) It is indeed disastrous because Washington in these days seems prepared to resort to war preparations to combat communism and to establish military bases from the north pole down to the equator, instead of adopting constructive ways to repel communism.

The US knows only how to deal with the government of a country, but has seemingly forgotten about the importance of the people in that country.

Peace Formula

President Roosevelt once said, "I believe that if we are to arrive at a stable peace, it must involve the development of backward countries. How can this be done? It cannot be done, obviously, by 18th century methods. Twentieth century methods include bringing industry to those colonies, increasing the wealth of the people by increasing their standard of living, educating them, bringing them sanitation, and making sure that they get a return for the raw wealth of their community." These words have greatly impressed many Chinese, as they certainly constitute one of the great principles and policies of the Roosevelt administration.

However, since his death, the Chinese note, no more have such words been heard from Washington. The war between the Indonesians and Dutch is still permitted to go on. The French are allowed to amass all modern weapons, including parachute-troops, to suppress the revolt of the Annamites for independence. America has remained silent over what is going on in this part of the world, and China, who should, in fact, assume the role of leadership of the Asiatic peoples in this post-war world, has virtually abandoned it.

But what is most stunning of all is the announcement of an American deal with France for the purchase of US$160,000,000 worth of vehicles and miscellaneous industrial equipment for the French in Indo-China. To the Annamites this looks like an American underwriting of the French reconquest of a colony which the late President Roosevelt condemned as the "worst-governed colony in the Far East" and of which he once wanted the French rule superseded by an international mandate. The Annamites are now so disappointed that their leader (Ho Chi-minh) once said, "We apparently stand quite alone.... We shall have to depend on ourselves." (See Harold R. Isaacs. *No Peace for Asia*).

Prestige Lost

But our silence and inaction over the Indonesian and Annamite struggle for independence has cost us a tremendous loss of prestige in the eyes of many small nations in the world. It is definitely a shame that the Big Four who were the promoters of the Atlantic Charter and the United Nations Charter, now rarely attempt to uphold the sanctity of these Charters and to make the UNO operative, instrumental and powerful, but instead take actions to "bypass" the UNO.

These are things on which, as I have discovered, some people in China and America do not agree. These are things which have created a new title of "American Imperialism" for Uncle Sam. They have caused a great leakage in the "Reservoir of Good Will" toward the American people, not only in China but also in many other countries—a Reservoir which the late Wendell L. Willkie prized so much. These things explain the real reason behind the "Go Home" demonstrations staged by the Chinese students in many cities in the early part of this year.

However, as I observe it, many Chinese still believe that we can preserve world peace if we wish. The present USA-USSR rivalry and tension is only a "'man-made" one. The whole situation can still be saved if there is inspirational and constructive world leadership. The following proposals have been advanced for the purpose of academic discussion by all peace loving and open minded peoples:

Mission To Moscow

(1) A mission, composed of Mr. Sumner Welles, former Under Secretary of State, Mr. Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary, and Dr. W. W. Yen, former Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, should be sent to Moscow to hold direct conference with M. Stalin and to pave the way for a "Truman-Chiang-Stalin-Attlee Meet" at the earliest possible opportunity in order to discuss all problems facing the Big Four today.

(2) America should withdraw her troops from Iceland, and further forego major operational bases on Okinawa and other Ryukyu Islands, while Soviet Russia should agree to an American-Russian simultaneous withdrawal from Korea, mutual non-interference with Korean domestic affairs, the immediate independence of Korea, and the revision of the Sino-Russian Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, cancelling the lease of Dairen and Port Arthur as a free port and joint naval base and the joint ownership of the Chinese-Changchun Railway. All these should be carried out under the supervision of a Commission, composed of all neutrals, appointed by the UNO, and attended by a press party, composed of the world's leading reporters, whose duty would be to make independent reports and observations of the whole proceedings to the world.

After a careful study of the situation, I can see no danger to American national security in taking this course of action. "The withdrawal of our (American) troops from Iceland and our apparent willingness to forego major operational bases on Okinawa and the other Ryuku Islands undoubtedly would be a great relief to the Kremlin. And it would cost us nothing since at any serious threat of war we could always grab them first because we hold unchallengeable control of both oceans," says John Fischer, the author of *Why They Behave Like Russians*. I agree wholeheartedly with this author. I strongly recommend this to Washington officials for consideration.

Unselfish Motives

In suggesting the revision of the Sino-Russian Treaty, the cancellation of the lease of Dairen and Port Arthur and the joint ownership of the former South Manchurian and Eastern Railways, I am not animated by selfish or nationalist motives. So long as Russia retains the lease of Dairen and has another free naval base on China's eastern coast. Uncle Sam will always hesitate to leave Okinawa, Ryukyu Islands and Japan. That is natural. Secondly, it is most difficult to cultivate true Sino-Russian "friendship" so long as the Chinese see a leased territory still existing within their border after the termination of all others.

(3) America should voluntarily abandon the Truman Doctrine, while Russia should pledge a non-aggression and non-expansion policy in Eastern Europe. All foreign troops now stationed in other lands should be withdrawn simultaneously. All aid to any nation should be transferred to, and handled by, the UNO.

(4) All such organizations as the International Monetary Fund, International Bank of Reconstruction and Development, Agricultural and Food Organization, Economic, Social and Cultural Organization and International Court of Justice should be greatly strengthened, and made operative, and should at once buckle down to accomplish the purpose for which they were created.

No Excuse

(5) Some agreements on disarmament should be reached under international control. I share the view that "other nations—not the USSR alone—can see no excuse for our continuing to make bombs just now, unless we have some hidden aggressive purpose at the back of our minds," and that "a suspension of bomb manufacture and a diversion of future uranium production to peaceful uses might go a long way toward easing the atmosphere of tension." (John Fischer, *Op. Cit.*, p. 255.) Let scientists direct their attention and efforts not for war but for the benefit of mankind.

If America adopts such a domestic and foreign policy, both the Kuomintang and the Chinese Communist Party will have to think twice before they fight. Uncle Sam may again send the former five star General George C. Marshall and Mr. Henry Wallace, the former Vice President of the United States, to China to mediate. The Chinese will welcome both of them. I believe a peace mission, composed of the general and the former vice president, can accomplish much more than a one man mission. Our "fratricidal war" will be ended overnight, thus releasing 450,000,000 people from sufferings and privations, and thus establishing one of the most important stabilizing factors for peace in the Far East.

In other words, I contend that before discussions for the conclusion of peace treaties with former enemies, the "veto" problem, stopgap aid to Europe and the "Marshall Plan," the *first* thing to do is to end the USA-USSR rivalry through the conclusion of some general agreements, either in the form of the implementation of the Potsdam Agreement, or reach some new understanding at a "Truman-Chiang-Stalin-Attlee Meet." Unless this rivalry ends, no constructive work can be carried out, and all stopgap aid to Europe and elsewhere is more waste of the Uncle's dollars. You are not investing for peace but for war, dear Uncle Sam. And many nations in the world will continue to suffer indefinitely, among them China. So please don't put the cart before the horse.

I contend that in this postwar world, the leadership will—and must—come from America. But in assuming this important role our Uncle must demonstrate his inspirational and constructive leadership, and must cultivate great ideas and principles such as the late President Roosevelt had. The consensus of Chinese opinion is that the greatest trouble with this world today is that no nation has even started to make an effort for peace; all seem to be more concerned with war preparations. President Truman must not abandon completely the "Great Peace Design" as started by the late President. A policy of "Patience" must be continued before "getting tough with Russia." Remember: "As long as Russia talks loud and tough, the situation is not desperate. The clatter sounds unpleasant, but it is less ominous than Soviet suavity. If and when the Reds become polite, then the fat really will be in the fire." (See "Can Russia Be Stopped Without War" by Robert S. Allen, November 1947 issue of *See*, p. 11).

Alternative Chaos

I contend that the doctrine of peaceful co-existence for the various systems should be observed by all. The other alternative is chaos and war.

I contend that the vital solution of the present world problem—Right or Left—lies not in any extremity, but in America becoming less capitalistic and more socialistic, and Russia less radical and more democratic, and in giving capitalist society increased planning, and communist society increased liberty. That is the way out for all peoples in this postwar world.

I contend that the old capitalism must give way to the promotion of the people's capitalism which aims at not only the prosperity of the state or the prosperity of a few business units, but at the prosperity of the common people. I don't oppose capitalism in China or elsewhere, but I want to see the common man as a capitalist with savings in his pocket, banking accounts and investment in industrial undertakings. I suggest the government should take more steps to deliberately encourage the enterprises of the many. All "Holy Families" and the heavy concentration of economic power and wealth to a few people, or a state of private totalitarianism in China, in America and everywhere else must go.

Liberal Leadership

I contend that no nation in this postwar world should adopt a hostile policy toward liberalism, and go on to molest and persecute liberals in the country. In his report on his peace mission, Secretary of State, George C. Marshall said significantly that "The salvation of the situation (in China), as I see it, would be the assumption of leadership by the liberals in the Government." This conclusion should be applied not only to China, but also to America and many other countries in this postwar world.

I contend that China should not only strive for democracy, but for a more modern democracy which provides us with (1) Political Freedom, (2) Economic Equality and (3) Social Security—not one or two but the three. Neither American democracy nor Soviet Communism alone will satisfy our demands. We have to work out a form of democracy to meet our needs, and this form of

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democracy is Progressive Democracy or Democratic Socialism.

I contend that one of the cardinal principles of our foreign policy is that *China must not choose sides*. We should not feel jubilant over the landing of American marines in Tientsin *after* the Japanese unconditional surrender, nor should we be gratified with our success in obtaining American economic and military aid, while our Civil War is still in progress. Through our bitter experiences in the past, China should know well the consequences of "Political Loans," "Scramble for Concessions," "Sphere of Influence and Interests," etc. We must not show up as *pro* f this today and *con* of the that tomorrow. That is a suicidal foreign policy. That is the poorest type of statesmanship. We favor no one, and entertain hatred toward none. We hope that all nations in this postwar world will walk in the middle of the road. We must have our own independent and consistent policy.

I contend that so far as the Chinese and American liberals are concerned, they are getting on remarkably well. The conservatives are in power in both countries. Therefore, so far as the Chinese Government and the American Government are concerned, they should also get along well. But the ideas of the American Government and the Chinese liberals do not concur. In China today, by far the greater majority of the Chinese people are liberals who are looking forward, thinking more of the things of *tomorrow*, and are looking for some "sweeping change" in our way of life and institutions. Therefore, it looks as if there is an anti-American resentment among the Chinese people. But the truth is that there is quite a wide gap between the Chinese liberals and the American conservatives. Viewed from this aspect our relations are far from satisfactory.

I contend that so far as the year 1947 is concerned, the prospects for world peace and prosperity are rather dark, and civil wars and struggles for independence by colonials will continue. Now all eyes in the world are focussed on what is going to happen in America in 1948. The American electors must therefore wake up and realize their heavy responsibility when casting their votes. They must elect far more "Men Who Believe in Their Century" and "Men Who Can Serve Their Nation and Time" for offices in the White House and in Congress. In this period of confusion and discontent and "Groping for Peace," many nations in the world are looking to Uncle Sam for leadership. If our Uncle is walking on the right track, the rest will follow, and the outlook for the world will be bright. However, if otherwise is the case, the whole world will be thrown into even worse confusion. To repeat, "Don't blame the Nephew; Uncle Sam is first to be blamed."

Report From Japan

Hugh Deane

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

Tokyo, November 16.

ONCE again demonstrations of workers waving red flags and singing leftist songs are a common sight here. Caught in the pincer of a pegged wage and rising prices, most unions affiliated with the left-wing Congress of Industrial Unions are demanding drastic wage increases.

The government still clings to the 1,800 yen wage level, but its pronouncements are becoming increasingly ambiguous as the continuing inflation makes its position less tenable. Some official spokesmen are talking about "special allowances" for workers.

The facts of the situation were revealed recently by the Tokyo Labor Standards Bureau which announced that as long ago as August the average Tokyo worker earned 2,965 yen and spent 4,738 yen. The difference was made up by plural employment in the family, black market activities and selling of possessions.

The workers' offensive for higher wages which began about a year ago culminated in the general strike scheduled for February 1, which General MacArthur prohibited at the last minute. A repetition of this development is unlikely. The unions realize that major strikes will not be tolerated; they will bargain as best they can through regional and occupational groups of unions. A few small strikes have taken place, but all mention of them is banned from the press. In some cases the workers have resorted to slowdowns and deliberate absenteeism. At the Yahata Iron Works they spent several weeks "cleaning up the shop."

* * *

THE projected formation of a new conservative party built around ex-premier Yoshida's Liberal Party and ex-premier Shidehara's faction of the Democratic Party is the "key to the Japanese political situation," Sanzo Nozaka, leading Communist spokesman, declared in an interview. He predicted a cabinet crisis "in the near future"—perhaps following the close of the current Diet session.

The Communists are criticizing the Katayama cabinet sharply because it has failed to carry out a socialist program, Nozaka said. Despite nominal Social Democratic hegemony, the cabinet in fact is run by the Democrats. But the Communists will not call for the overthrow of the cabinet because "the people are still unprepared to replace it with a more progressive one."

Discussing the Cominform, Nozaka said: "The Japanese Communist Party does not intend to join the information bureau established in Belgrade because the special conditions which made it necessary in Europe do not exist here. Nor does the party believe that a similar bureau is necessary in Asia. Since Japan is an occupied country, our party cannot exchange information with other parties, and we believe that our party has become strong enough to take care of itself."

* * *

"THE future of Japan will be bright once . . . she regains her independence and enters the world of the United States," according to an article in *Yomiuri*, right-wing Tokyo Daily newspaper.

The alternative, the paper says, would be for Japan to become "a slave state of the Soviet Union."

But if Japan entered the American bloc, "America would not only grant her funds with which to stabilize the currency but would transfer a considerable amount of capital to this country. This would relieve the shortage of goods, restore production, create profitable jobs and eliminate those lazy workers whose sole interest seems to be to get higher wages . . ."

* * *

A report by the magazine *Shinsei* (New Life) that an estimated 850 religious cults, most of them characterized by mysticism, eroticism and quackery, have sprung up in Japan since the end of the war throws light on what General MacArthur refers to as the "spiritual revolution."

A typical cult, the Fuji-ko Kyokai, worships Mt. Fuji and a legendary monster-deity named Tengu. Adherents believe that Mt. Fuji, "the greatest mountain in the world," has the power to confer riches and cure illness.

Many cults exploit the widespread disease in Japan by promising instantaneous cures—for a price. One Shintoist "faith healer" in Ichikawa, Chiba Prefecture, has a sufficiently large income to permit him to spend 100,000 yen monthly for advertisements.

Other phenomena indicating the confusion and conflict in Japan's semi-modern, semi-feudal culture are the increasing popularity of astrology, phrenology and other occult sciences,

the spread of escapist fads among the intelligentsia (including existentialism) and the growth of immorality—sex shows, pornography, etc.

* * *

IN Japan books aren't being burned —but the plates for one have just been melted down.

The victim was Edgar Snow, an editor of the *Saturday Evening Post*. The second volume of Snow's "Battle for Asia"—already set up in type—was held likely to arouse dangerous thoughts by General MacArthur's censors, and so the out-of-pocket publishers have reluctantly melted down the plates.

Snow has had second volume trouble. The first half of his famous "Red Star Over China," published last January, was immediately a best seller. The second volume has been held up for eight months by American officials.

Snow's "People on Our Side" likewise is having difficulties. A request for a publication permit was made six months ago but has not been answered.

Censorship here is curtained in brass. Only General Charles A. Willoughby, head of G-2, is authorized to talk about censorship—and he won't talk.

Business Men Ask Questions

J. R. Kaim

THE import quotas announced on November 22 by the Import Board have brought no surprise. Yet, there are several questions, business men in China are asking and which, they hope, the Board will answer in the near future. While waiting for further developments, the same quarters have observed, in the course of November, swiftly increasing speculative activities, intensified black market dealings and divergent price developments. Obviously, they have been confronted with a variety of riddles.

The first of such riddles to be mentioned in this respect may be of no great importance from a general economic point of view, but it is regarded as typical and, therefore, of general interest. It is the "artificial-silk-riddle."

Listed as Item 23, the artificial silk yarn quota for the current quarter amounts to US$565,000 which figure apparently does not include imports from Japan handled by the Central Trust. During the first eight months of this year, rayon shipped here from Japan accounted for almost 70 percent of the total rayon imports, with the Japan business carried out on a barter basis. Nevertheless, rayon prices on the open market grew rapidly during the past few months and their behavior obviously indicated that, although shipments are handled on a barter basis, the Trust has failed to regulate the market.

In other words, prices of cargo imported by a government-controlled concern and bought without foreign exchange, have increased as much and as fast as cargo imported by private traders.

It is with respect to that fact that business men, Chinese and foreign alike, wonder what may have prompted the Trust to embark upon another big business affair for which, contrary to the rayon case, it will need considerable amounts of real money. It is this: business men claim that the Trust has remitted to its affiliated company in the United States a not so small amount of dollars with a view to buying Sulphate of Ammonia. This fertilizer will be in commercial demand in China once UNRRA stops shipments at the end of this year—and UNRRA shipments have been remarkably high indeed.

According to the Customs Returns, during the first eight months of this year UNRRA shipped to China 246,795 quintals of Sulphate Ammonia compared with 151,280 quintals imported by other groups. The latter figure includes 97,869 quintals imported from Russia; this cargo, local firms claim, consisted of Japanese manufactures confiscated by the Russians in Korea and shipped to Shanghai last August. In September, UNRRA shipped Sulphate of Ammonia to China in a quantity amounting to more than 50 percent of all the preceding months together, namely 149,256 quintals, compared with only 16,484 quintals imported by the trade.

Apparently, UNRRA is doing its best to provide as much as possible of the not so easily obtainable fertilizer. But, also, it seems, still more will be needed. Why then, ask business men, is private trade not supposed to handle the affair? Has not the rayon example shown that imports by the Trust fail to regulate the market?

While legitimate trade is hampered thus in its activities—already very limited in consequence of import restrictions and unrealistic exchange rates—illegitimate trade appears to have increased considerably. Business men charge that a not negligible portion of such activities are financed by bank credit, and that control of bank credit in general should be far more severe than it actually is. They say that the first item in President Truman's Ten-Point-Program certainly applies as much to China as it does to the United States; the President, it will be remembered, asked for the restraint of inflationary bank credits and regulation of speculative trading.

Riding The Tide

It has been said, quite some time ago and more than once, that the Finance Ministry looks with considerable disfavor on loans for unproductive purposes, but business in this city charges that to obtain credits and loans for purposes which may be called speculative rather than productive is by no means a difficult task. They charge that some of the banks in this country are riding the crest of the inflationary tide and that such policy can help neither the nation nor the Government's struggle for a more stable currency.

In other words, quite a few business men here are puzzled by the lending policy not only of so-called native, but of big banks too. They ask where all the mony has come from which obviously has found its way into the dark alleys of various black markets.

It has been said that such funds originated, at least to a great extent, in North China. Capital, we were told, was flying from endangered provinces and as legitimate objects were missing, it became active on the black foreign exchange and gold markets.

Not All Fugitive

Maybe that is right. But some financiers very much doubt that all the money has come from Northern provinces. As no regular announcement of outstanding loans is known of here, such suppositions, of course, are based on guesswork—but when experienced financial men here believe that funds operating in black markets are by no means all fugitive capital from the North, they may have good reasons.

Reports from Manila, Hongkong and Canton claim that a considerable portion of the gold "smuggled out" of the Philippines has gone to China and that premiums paid for gold are higher here than anywhere in the world. In July, the Philippines announced that no more export licences would be granted; the reason was that in those days London was paying around US$40 per ounce, i.e. five dollars above the official international rate. In the meantime, due to increased production cost and growing speculation, gold mines in the Philippines are realizing at least US$47 per ounce (in the PI you may buy and hold gold at any price, but you may not export it at more than $35), while at the same time "transit" gold has been imported and shipped by air "to various China coast places." Now, if the black marketeers at the "various China coast places" would sell their cargo for $47 plus, say, five percent. their clandestine clients would be

happy indeed; they pay far more and they are glad to get the yellow metal even at an exorbitant price. Did all the funds needed for such illegal transactions come from endangered Northern provinces, business men ask....

Handicap Legal Trading

Of course, the Government may issue new and more severe regulations. It may even go so far as to prohibit the possession of foreign currency and gold bars, but if the existing regulations have not hampered the growth of black market activities, more severe regulations and restrictions may intensify the black markets' depth rather than improve the general situation. For experience shows that when original government controls fail to serve the purpose, they may breed like rabbits but will only continue to handicap legal trading while failing to stop black marketeering.

Thus, while asking where all the money comes from that is taken to and "invested" in the various black markets, business men themselves have an answer ready; they opine that instead of wasting energy on a virtually useless control of black markets, one should control the credit market, and instead of adhering to a foreign exchange policy that leads to "unrealistic exchange rates" (China certainly is not the only country with unrealistic exchange rates!) one should fight the black market on its own grounds.

For, they think, big loans for uncontrolled purposes cannot be the only source. Clandestine exports, they feel, are another. They charge that many goods which cannot be sold abroad when calculated at the official market rates, are still marketable when calculation is based on black rates. This, they say, is so even when and if considerable amounts are to be calculated for "commission" and "overhead expenses." And they wonder why legitimate traders are supposed to pay the bill, while at the same time their chances are limited by large-scale trading of semi-official concerns.

SHANGHAI MARKET

MONEY MARKET

Although the government banks tried to call in money in order to create a tight money situation for the purpose of pressing down the financial quotations and commodity prices, the money market remained easy because of the inflow of large sums of money from North China. Government banks during the week ending November 22 called in the total sum of CNC$1,237,700,000,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The market foreign exchange rates were further revised on November 24 as the black market rates increased rapidly. The market rate for US$1 was CNC$73,000 and for one pound sterling CNC$225,000.

STOCKS & SHARES

The stock and share market which has remained inactive for more than six months started to show activity once again with quotations increasing rapidly during the week.

	Nov. 15 CNC$	Nov. 22 CNC$
Wing On Textile	296	377
Mayar Silk	430	635
Ewo Cotton	240,000	330,000
Bond C	24,150	24,400

RICE & CEREALS

With the skyrocketing of financial quotations, price of rice increased by CNC$100,000 per picul.

	Nov. 15 CNC$	Nov. 22 CNC$
Rice	645,000	740,000
Wheat flour	237,000	269,000
Peanut oil	1,760,000	unquoted

COMMODITIES

Commodity prices as a whole increased. However when compared with financial quotations, the prices of commodities remained very low.

	Nov. 15 CNC$	Nov. 22 CNC$
Raw silk	69,000,000	80,000,000
Rayon	94,000,000	105,000,000
20's Cotton Yarn	26,000,000	30,600,000
RQ cigarettes	214,000	246,000
KB soap	860,000	935,000
MD matches	5,800,000	6,700,000
Newsprint	850,000	1,000,000

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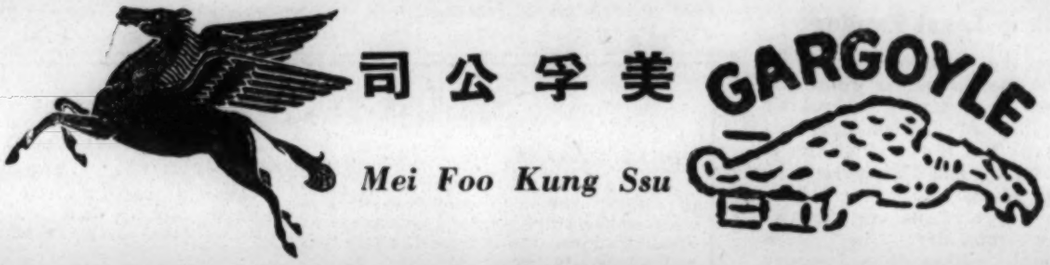

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The Review's English Lesson—VII

12 FUNDAMENTAL FORMS OF THE ENGLISH VERB

TO indicate differences in the time of the action and differences in the feeling of the actor there are a great many variations in the form in which an English verb may be expressed. Some of these variations are made by changing the spelling of the word, but most of them by the use of the auxilliary verbs. Most of these auxilliary verbs have or had meanings of their own; now many of them are rarely used except to vary other verbs.

Below are listed 12 forms of the regular verb, **to walk**, each form divided into the first, second and third persons, both singular and plural:

1. **Pure, or simple, present tense:** When using this tense the actor of the verb, the writer, and the reader are figuratively at least, all in the same plane of time.

First person

Singular	*Plural*
I walk	**We walk**

Second person

You walk	**You walk**

Third person

He, She, It walks	**They walk**

Example: I write (writer) so that you see (reader) that he walks (actor).

2. **Pure, or simple, past tense:** Here the writer and the reader have under observation an actor of before their time:

First person

Singular	*Plural*
I walked	**We walked**

Second person

You walked	**You walked**

Third person

He, She, It walked	**They walked**

Example: You see (reader) since I note here (writer) that he walked (actor).

3. **Pure, or simple, future tense:** Here the writer and the reader have under observation an actor of after their time.

First person

Singular	*Plural*
I shall walk	**We shall walk**

Second person

You will walk	**You will walk**

Third person

He, She, It will walk	**They will walk**

Example: You see (reader) as we often publish the fact (writer) that they will walk.

4. **Perfect Present Tense, 5. Perfect Past Tense, 6. Perfect Future Tense.** In each of these tenses the time relationships between the actor, writer, and the reader are the same as those of the pure present, past, and future tenses. And in all these tenses the writer wishes to show that the action of the verb is completed before some other action is undertaken. Here they are using the same verb, **to walk:**

4. **Perfect Present**

First person

Singular	*Plural*
I have walked	**We have walked**

Second person

You have walked	**You have walked**

Third person

He, She, It has walked	**They have walked**

5. **Perfect Past**

First person

Singular	*Plural*
I had walked	**We had walked**

Second person

You had walked	**You had walked**

Third person

He, She, It had walked	**They had walked**

6. **Perfect Future**

First person

Singular	*Plural*
I shall have walked	**We shall have walked**

Second person

You will have walked	**You will have walked**

Third person

He, She, It will have walked	**They will have walked**

7. **Progressive Present Tense, 8. Progressive Past Tense, 9. Progressive Future Tense.** Like the perfect tenses, the time relationships among the actor, the writer and the reader are the same as those of the pure present, past and future tenses. But in all these tenses the writer wishes to show that the action is being carried on when another action, expressed or understood, occurs. They are written with the auxilliary verb, **to be**, and are for the verb, **to walk.**

7. **Progressive Present**

First person

Singular	*Plural*
I am walking	**We are walking**

Second person

You are walking	**You are walking**

Third person

He, She, It is walking	**They are walking**

8. **Progressive Past**

First person

Singular	*Plural*
I was walking	**We were walking**

Second person

You were walking	**You were walking**

Third person

He, She, It was walking	**They were walking**

9. **Progressive Future**

First person

Singular	*Plural*
I shall be walking	**We shall be walking**

Second person

You will be walking	**You will be walking**

Third person

He, She, It will be walking	**They will be walking**

What U. S. Papers Say

THE proposed foreign aid program still remained the chief subject for editorial comment in American newspapers last week. The Geneva tariff and trade agreements were hailed by some papers as an important adjunct to the proposed European recovery program.

* * *

Aid For China

COMMENTING on the proposed aid for China, the *New York Herald-Tribune* said: "Secretary of State Marshall's indication that he would recommend approximately US$300,000,000 in aid to China, at the rate of US$20,000,000 a month, has produced strong criticism from those who advocate support for Chiang Kai-shek on a tremendous scale. In China, a newspaper owned by Generalissimo Chiang's brother-in-law, Dr. H. H. Kung, said that "under the circumstances, the United States cannot expect China to do too much." In this country, Americans who urge all-out backing for Nanking are seeking dark and mysterious reasons for the Secretary of State's reluctance to recommend vast appropriations to assist the Generalissimo in resisting Communism in China.

"There is not the slightest evidence, however, that the Secretary of State's caution results from any reluctance on his part or on the part of subordinate officials in Washington to oppose the Reds in China. What stands in the way of large-scale aid to Nanking is the prospect that most of what is given is likely to be wasted by incompetent officials or misused by corrupt officials. In the recent past, American help for the Nanking regime has produced little in the way of results. Nothing has happened to indicate that the record will be much better in the immediate future. Why should the United States appropriate billions of dollars to be wasted in China or to line the pockets of corrupt Chinese officials?"

Explaining the reason why Europe comes first, the *New York Times* said: "The emphasis on Europe in President Truman's address to Congress is justified because, as he pointed out and as events in Europe illustrate, the future of free nations on that continent hangs literally in the balance. It is in Europe that we meet the most immediate and most direct challenge to freedom, and it is there our first aid must be rushed. But, as daily headlines likewise illustrate, the challenge to freedom is not confined to Europe. It is world-wide. The cold war forced upon us in defense of that freedom is like the hot war of the recent past, a global struggle. The fact has long been recognized in our policy in the Far East. . .

"The decisive points are all in Europe, whose complex industrial economy is far more vulnerable than the predominantly agrarian economy of the Far East, and whose political regimes would seem to assure a more effective use of our aid at the moment than appears likely elsewhere. Europe comes first, but the Far East must be held as well. All friends of freedom in the Far East can be certain that this is our objective."

* * *

Trade Agreement

MOST American papers agreed that the Geneva tariff and trade agreements were designed to provide a basis for healthy world trade when immediate world economic difficulties are adjusted, but some papers expressed doubt as to the efficacy of the agreements.

Hailing the agreements as an achievement of international sanity, the *New York Times* said editorially: "The connection between this action and the President's program for Congress is real and vital. On the one hand, the nations of Western Europe, and many of these are among the 22 which have signed the Geneva convention, are badly in need of American supplies. Concessions granted facilitated the importation into Western Europe of many of the very products Western Europe needs. On the other hand, we in the United States are faced by the fact of rising prices and the threat of runaway inflation. What more sensible action could we take, as a check on rising prices, than to lower our tariffs on such products as wool, sugar, lumber and copper, and permit these goods to come into our markets from countries which have exportable surplus?"

These three progressive tenses are misused, or at least over used, by those not in the manner born, and the inclination to use them should be held down, and the pure tenses used instead, unless there is another verb in a pure or perfect tense in the same sentence or still clearly ringing from the sentence before.

Students of English grammar may rightly and logically expect the 10th, 11th and 12th forms to be a combination of the perfect and the progressive, for instance, **I have been walking,** which is the perfect-progressive present tense. These tenses are used when a continuing action is completed before the time of the action of another verb in the sentence; a third action is also implied, and a complete sentence using three verbs might be: (I write that) He **understands** that you **have been walking** all afternoon.

It is necessary, however, that three other forms be listed here to attempt to settle difficulties in the use of **shall** and **will** that readers may have. These forms might be known as the determination mode, as they express a feeling that either the writer, the reader, or the actor must carry out the action in the future. They are:

10. Determination Pure Future

First person

Singular	*Plural*
I will walk	**We will walk**

Second person

You shall walk	**You shall walk**

Third person

He, She, It shall walk	**They shall walk**

11. Determination Perfect Future

First person

Singular	*Plural*
I will have walked	**We will have walked**

Second person

You shall have walked	**You shall have walked**

Third person

He, She, It shall have walked	**They shall have walked**

12. Determination Progressive Future

First person

Singular	*Plural*
I will be walking	**We will be walking**

Second person

You shall be walking	**You shall be walking**

Third person

He, She, It shall be walking	**They shall be walking**

These then are 12 fundamental forms of the verb, with explanations of the basic implications as to time of the action, the relation of the action to other actions and as to the feeling of the actor, the writer, or the reader. There are many forms verbs can take, but a sure knowledge of these fundamental forms will bring confidence to the writing of the English language.

What Chinese Papers Say

EDITORIAL interest of the Chinese press last week centered on the general elections and some papers stressed the pressing need for political reforms. China's proposals for the holding of a preliminary conference on Japan was well received.

• • •

General Elections

COMMENTING on the general elections, the *Chung Hua Shih Pao*, mouthpiece of the Young China Party, admitted with deep regret that "the public was not enthusiastic enough."

"They displayed far less enthusiasm in these elections than the people of Britain or of the United States would have done in similar elections. In other words, many people have unconsciously shown indifference. The chief reasons for this apathy are: lack of education on the part of the people and unfavorable circumstances. At present there is an armed rebellion in progress, coupled with political uncertainty and economic difficulties. As a result, the interest of the people in the elections was reduced."

The *Yi Shih Pao*, official organ of Chinese Catholics, revealed that many unpleasant incidents have been reported. "We have not expected very much of these general elections so we do not attach any great significance to the unpleasant incidents which took place during the elections. However, it is most regrettable that the preparations made by the Government and the propaganda work of the various political parties which are running for election were inadequate. It is also quite unexpected that the people should have been so indifferent toward the elections."

However, the Kuomintang organ, *Chung Yang Jih Pao*, enthusiastically hailed the elections as successful.

"All the candidates exhibited their democratic spirit in a legal manner in their electioneering campaigns. The majority of the electorate valued their votes and attached importance to their choice. The manner in which the elections have been held in different parts of the country indicates that the people of this country are deeply interested in democracy. As to the small number of people who abstained from voting, it was due not to their lack of interest in politics, but rather to their low intellectual level," the paper concluded.

The *Shun Pao* expressed the hope that with the present elections as an educational campaign future elections will be much better.

"We hope that in the present elections, which are of great educational value, the electorate can be encouraged as far as possible to attach great importance to their right to vote. The elections for the National Assembly are now over and those for the Legislative Yuan will be held in the immediate future. If both the Government and the people sincerely desire to build up democracy, the results of the forthcoming elections will, we believe, be an improvement on the present one."

• • •

Political Reform

THE *Chung Hua Shih Pao* called particular attention to the pressing need for political reforms in this country.

"We hope that President Chiang Kai-shek will not allow himself to be surrounded and influenced by a group of despicable people any longer. At present the president is being surrounded by a group of people who tell him every day that they are the only people in the world who are absolutely loyal to him and who will remain loyal to him to the end, and that all others are rebels, therefore not to be trusted. Living in this atmosphere, the president has come to believe these stories. This is the reason why in making government appointments, he dare not use talents, with the result that Chinese politics now is monopolized by a small number of people.

"Secondly, the Government should fulfil its promises. It is common knowledge that the Government has often gone back on its pledged word. During the past year the Government has issued orders on seven or eight occasions that the people's freedom should be respected and there should be no illegal arrests. But what has been the result? Let the Government answer this question. The Government announced some time ago that the current expenses of the Kuomintang and the San Min Chu I Youth Corps would not be paid out of the National Treasury. But we would like to know whether the Government has fulfilled its promise.

"Thirdly, there should be division of power and responsibility. Now there are twenty ministries under the National Government. But there is no clear division of power and responsibility. Matters and disputes are usually settled through personal channels.

"Fourthly, the Government should not preserve the status quo. The time has now come for effecting changes. The Government set-up is much too big and must be reduced in size.

"Political corruption has given the Communists a good opportunity. Those who claim to support President Chiang should demonstrate their loyalty in deeds. They must not support him only in words and at the same time do things which will produce results contrary to what they hope for."

• • •

Japan

COMMENTING on China's proposals to hold a preliminary 11-nation conference on Japan, the *Ta Kung Pao* stated that the proposal has been made to bring about a compromise between the United States and the Soviet Union on the question of Japan.

"It is quite plain that the proposals have been made as a compromise between the US and Soviet views. China proposed that the preliminary conference be attended by the 11 nations which are members of the Far Eastern Commission. This is similar to the US proposal for an 11-nation conference. China also proposed that any decision to be reached at the conference be carried by a majority vote, which should include the votes of the United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union and China. This is identical to the Soviet view that the Big Four veto should be preserved. China's proposals are a compromise plan between the American and Soviet views. So both the American and Soviet Governments should give serious consideration to them.

"One can objectively predict that the Soviet Government may finally accept China's proposals, because they call for the preservation of the veto of the Big Four. On this point, the views of the Soviet Union and of China are identical. It is possible that the United States will have some difficulty in accepting China's proposals, because the United States wants to abolish the Big Four veto. This desire of the United States is rather one-sided, for it is not in line with the United Nations Charter, but is an attempt to ignore the minority by the majority. If the United States sticks to its view, there is no guarantee that the interests and views of China will be respected at any peace conference on Japan if we judge by the present US policy of controlling Japan and by the actual conditions in that country. Under such circumstances, the Chinese Government and people will flatly refuse to participate in any peace conference on Japan without Big Four veto. The proposals made by the Chinese Government are quite reasonable and will be able to solve problems. We hope the US, British and Soviet Governments will take the proposals into their sympathetic consideration."

Sharing the same view, the *Chung Yang Jih Pao* said: "The problem of writing a peace treaty for Japan is an important matter in which China is profoundly interested. To postpone the work because of divergences of view between the United States and the Soviet Union is certainly not the right way to stabilize the situation in the Far East. In order to break the deadlock the Chinese Government has made two concrete proposals. These proposals are ample proof of the efforts we have made to remove the obstacle to the writing of a peace treaty for Japan."

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Russian Sojourn

OVER AT UNCLE JOE'S. *By Oriana Atkinson. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., New York, 1947. 325 pages. Reviewed by M.K.H.*

"OVER At Uncle Joe's" is another report from Moscow. After the news dispatches, the divergent views of self-appointed investigators, and the considered judgments of the first servants of our government, Oriana Atkinson's book comes as a minor report indeed—and refreshing reading.

Mrs. Atkinson shops for food at the Mostorg, Gastronome and Dipstore. She watches a parade from a Red Square vantage point—admission by invitation. "Parades in Moscow are not *for* the people, they are *of* the people. Everybody gets into the act." She exchanges recipes with her Russian "career girl" friends—and prints their precarious English verbatim in revenge for their strangled snickers over her frantic Russian. She cooks the Atkinson meals on an electric plate in their hotel room, battles cockroaches, and copes with archaic plumbing. She devotes a charming chapter to "Small Fry": Russian kids, their lives and times,—at school—around the gayly painted booths at holiday time, and the small residents of the Hotel Metropole, who make a snare and pitfall of its halls. She describes the dubious pleasures of dining out, has high praise for Moscow's beautiful theatre buildings and the cleanliness of the city—and is caught up in the sense of history, and old world enchantment of thousand-year-old Moscow.

"When snow falls on the old city—all the past slowly evolves in every outline of dome and turret. The Moscow summer was bright, sunny and warm. But it is the winter that gives the city its real medieval character and mood. The sun seldom shines in the winter—the skies are usually a luminous gray. And it is then that all the old churches, old walls, old towers and low roofs, hold the 20th century at bay.... Under the sifting snow and beneath the pearly light of the Moscow sky, the New Year's trees were centers of glory."

Mrs. Atkinson sweeps through the musty museums of the Kremlin with a deadpan stare for the dynasty that would store up such a hoard of fabulous foofaraw. "One excursion around the treasure house of the Czars will convince you that they must have been the pets of destiny and the darlings of the gods—until destiny turned sour and the gods got sick of them."

She tosses off political opinions in unabashed goodnature. After all, says Oriana, "After 10 months in Moscow I do claim this: I know more about Moscow than anybody who has never been there." That's fair enough.

An author's personality is implicit in this sort of work, and a lot of such books have been professionally "cute." These exhibitionists prance through their pages—other lands, other customs serve only as a backdrop for themselves. The figure they cut here, the *mot* they got off there. Richard Halliburton, when he climbed the Matterhorn, simply in order to spit from its summit, reached a high in this type of reporting—no pun intended.

But Mrs. Atkinson happily has avoided this offense. Her husband, the *New York Times* man in Moscow, says of his wife's book: "It is gay. That in itself is a triumph of personality over material. About the only gaiety I ever saw in Moscow she put there herself." Be that as it may, Mrs. Atkinson's book is also unassuming, unaffected. Knowing her limitations, she moves surely within them.

EAT AT

Jimmy's

133 Nanking Road

Shanghai

Branch 11-3 Rue Montauban

NOTICE

REVISION OF TELEPHONE TARIFFS

The Executive Yuan through the Shanghai Municipal Government has approved the following revised telephone tariffs:—

MONTHLY RATES:	With Wall Type Tel. CN$.	With Desk Type Tel. CN$.
Business line with allowance of 100 calls per month	140,000	154,000
Residence line with allowance of 60 calls per month	84,000	98,000
Extension station on same premises	47,000	61,000

Additional messages, in excess of monthly call allowances:

	CN$
Usage between 61 and 100 (residence), per call	1,400
Usage between 101 and 200 (business & residence), per call	1,400
Usage between 201 and 400 (business & residence), per call	2,400
Usage in excess of 400 (business & residence), per call	3,400
Note: The usage of subscribers with more than one line will be averaged so that full benefit of the allowance and of the above progressive scale of charges will be given in respect of each line.	
Public Telephone Service, per call	3,000

Charges not included in the above table may be obtained by calling the Business Office of the Company.

The revised tariffs are applicable to charges billed under date November 22, 1947 and thereafter.

When making calls from Public Paystations the public are asked to pay only the authorized tariff of CN$3,000 per call and to report to the Business Office of the Company any instances when a higher charge has been demanded.

SHANGHAI TELEPHONE COMPANY
Federal Inc., U.S.A.
232 Kiangse Road (Central) Telephone 94090

November 22, 1947.

Keep your car fit with ★★★

COMPLETE MARFAK LUBRICATION

CAN BE OBTAINED IN SHANGHAI

AT THE FOLLOWING

CALTEX SERVICE STATIONS

CALTEX
REG. T.M.

•	1052 BUBBLING WELL ROAD	TEL. 36361
•	786 AVENUE JOFFRE	TEL. 68936
•	363 AVE DU ROI ALBERT	TEL. 73673
•	668 AVENUE FOCH	TEL. 66075
•	240 HONAN ROAD	TEL. 14868
•	1861 RUE PROSPER PARIS	TEL. 68849
•	990 BROADWAY EAST	TEL. 53284
•	942 YU YUEN ROAD	— —

THE TEXAS CO. (CHINA) LTD.

WHEELOCK BLDG. SHANGHAI (O)

NANKING-SHANGHAI LINE
TIME TABLE

72	4	76	6	8	78	2	10	12	16	TRAIN NO.	1	5	15	7	71	3	9	11	75	77
"Tai Hu" Express	I, II Triumph Exp.	II, III Local	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	II, III Local Exp.	I, II Nanking Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	STATIONS	I, II Hangchow Throu. Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	"Tai Hu" Express	I, II Triumph Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	II, III Local	II, III Local Exp.
8.30	7.00	7.30	9.00	11.00	12.15	13.30	21.50	23.00	23.30	D SHANGHAI NORTH A	14.45	16.25	18.25	19.35	22.20	22.45	6.35	8.00	10.25	17.10
		8.55	10.16	12.14	13.48		23.27		0.56	D KUNSHAN D		15.24	17.09	18.22			5.28		8.34	16.05
10.13	8.41	9.42	10.57	12.57	14.29	15.17	0.20	1.06	1.43	A SOOCHOW D	13.06	14.33	16.23	17.36	20.31	21.06	4.39	5.39	7.10	15.19
10.18	8.48	9.49	11.08	13.04	14.36	15.26	0.27	1.13	1.55	D A	12.59	14.19	16.17	17.23		20.58	4.32	5.19	7.04	15.09
11.10	9.36	10.45	11.57	13.56	15.35	16.14	1.22	2.08	2.50	A WUSIH D	12.11	13.24	15.14	16.29	19.35	20.10	3.39	4.26	6.00	14.10
	9.42		12.06	14.02		16.23	1.29	2.15	3.00	D A	12.04	13.18	15.08	16.21		20.03	3.38	4.19		
	10.31		12.59	15.03		17.09	2.27	3.13	4.05	A CHANGCHOW D	11.17	12.22	14.05	15.20		19.16	2.35	3.30		
	10.40		13.08	15.15		17.19	2.37	3.25	4.13	D A	11.06	12.09	13.55	15.08		19.06	2.24	3.20		
	11.38		14.00	16.13			3.56	4.29	5.16	A TANYANG D		11.09	12.41	14.05		18.12	1.07	2.03		
	11.41		14.03	16.17			4.00	4.33	5.20	D A		11.05	12.37	13.55		18.03	1.02	2.00		
	12.18		14.40	17.01		18.46	4.46	5.18	6.02	A CHINKIANG WEST D	9.32	10.28	11.44	13.07		17.23	0.09	1.07		
	12.25		14.45	17.17		18.53	4.55	5.27	6.09	D A	9.24	10.21	11.38	12.59		17.15	23.56	1.00		
	13.55		16.10	18.50		20.20	6.30	7.15	7.50	A NANKING D	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00		15.45	22.00	23.00		

FARE LIST

STATIONS	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express		"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses I	"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses II	"Tai Hu" Express
SHANGHAI N. TO:-										
KUNSHAN	52	30,000.	44,000.	16,000.	22,000.	8,000.	12,000.			
SOOCHOW	87	44,000.	58,000.	22,000.	30,000.	12,000.	16,000.	142,000.	84,000.	142,000.
WUSIH	129	72,000.	88,000.	36,000.	44,000.	18,000.	22,000.	142,000.	84,000.	156,000.
CHANGCHOW	168	88,000.	116,000.	44,000.	58,000.	22,000.	30,000.	142,000.	84,000.	
TANYANG	213	116,000.	144,000.	58,000.	72,000.	30,000	36,000.	174,000.	102,000.	
CHINKIANG WEST	243	130,000.	160,000.	66,000.	80,000.	34,000.	40,000.	192,000.	112,000.	
NANKING	312	130,000.	160,000.	66,000.	80,000.	34,000.	40,000.	192,000.	112,000.	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE
TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	25	1	41	27	TRAIN NO.	24	42	2	68	26	22	62	28
I, II III Exp.	West Lake Exp.	II, III Ord.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	I, II H'chow Throu. Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II III Exp.	STATIONS	I, II III Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II N'king Throu. Exp.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	West Lake Exp.	II, III IV Ord.	I, II III Exp.
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.00	16.15	22.45	D SHANGHAI NORTH A	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	23.30
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	23.06	D SHANGHAI WEST D	8.58	11.55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	23.12
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	23.50	A D	7.51	10.44	11.26	15.29	17.48		21.00	22.16
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.48	17.08	17.51	23.55	D SUNGKIANG A	7.47	10.38	11.21	15.22	17.39		20.54	22.11
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	1.06	A D	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	21.00
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	1.16	D KASHING A	6.28	8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	1.50	D YEHZAH D	5.56	8.14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.31		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	2.21	A D	5.23	7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	19.34
10.36		13.26	16.10	15.11	19.37	21.06	2.26	CHANGAN- D TSENG A	5.19	7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	19.27
11.30	11.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22.20	3.35	A HANGCHOW D	4.25	6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16.00	16.25	18.25

FARE LIST

STATIONS	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express		"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses I	"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Through Expresses II	"West Lake" Express
SHANGHAI N. TO:-										
SUNGKIANG	45	30,000.	44,000.	16,000.	22,000.	8,000.	12,000.	142,000.	84,000.	
KASHING	99	58,000.	72,000.	30,000.	36,000.	16,000.	18,000.	142,000.	84,000.	142,000.
YEHZAH	126	72,000.	88,000.	36,000.	44,000.	18,000.	22,000.	142,000.	84,000.	
CHANGANTSENG	151	88,000.	116,000.	44,000.	58,000.	22,000.	30,000.	142,000.	84,000.	
HANGCHOW	190	88,000.	116,000.	44,000.	58,000	22,000.	30,000	142,000.	84,000.	156,000.

NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

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